

THE  
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VVorld Surveyed:

O R,

A brief Account of many Remarkable Passages, wherein the *Omnipotent Works of God* are brought to our knowledge.

With a Relation of that dreadful FAMINE that besel the memorable City of JERUSALEM, while Grass, Hay, Leaves, and Barks of Trees, Dogs, Cats, with the Dung of Fowls and Beasts was their desirable Food.

*Worthy to be known and read of all men.*

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*Stand still and consider the wondrous Works of God,*  
Job 33. 14.



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Office



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To the Right Honourable *John* Earl of  
*Dover*, Viscount *Rochford*, Lord *Hunsdon*, &c.

MY LORD,

**I** Approach your Lordship with  
the same hardiness as they who  
satisfie themselves, that the  
sincerity of the Giver may atone for  
the little value of the gift; having  
learnt this presumption from History,  
where I find that great Princes  
have look'd kindly upon mean obla-  
tions, and thereby rendred the ge-  
nerosity of their acceptance more il-  
lustrious, by the duty and obedience  
of the Presenters.

Nor with this trick of moral sto-  
ry would I be thought to wind your  
Lordship into the reception of a  
trifle, but that I carry a braver de-  
sign in it; that is, on this occasion

to make a publick acknowledgment  
of the many and great favours (and  
of one especially above the rest, the o-  
verflow of your nobleness) which you  
have been pleas'd to confer upon your  
unworthy servant. For (my Lord)  
the sense of them hitherto, bounded  
within the narrow knowledge of my  
meanness, hath seem'd to me a kind  
of guilty concealment, and almost  
tantamount to a denyal of them, till  
I was able to render this happy and  
open declaration to the world, of a  
humble and obsequious gratitude for  
those favours done me; and so done,  
that your generous affability in dis-  
pensing them may for ever condemn  
the rough custom of the age, whose  
haughty state in doing kindnesses,  
does most commonly turn their  
bread into stone. And

And though I know, that thanks alone is no payment sterling; yet since to the greatest Beings for the greatest and most lasting benefits we can scarce make any better return. I hope it will not seem strange, if I present your Lordship the memory of your own goodness to pay your self. For where the obligation exceeds possibility of requital, the sawsiness of attempting to satisfie, is infinitely worse than the humble acknowledg-ment of still owing.

My Lord, I offer to your view a piece, that dare not stand the test of your Judgment, but would humbly shelter near your goodness, & which (when your Lordship takes breath from your other more weighty both publick and private affairs) may



serue to entertain you in the less  
serious part of the day; The matter  
is least mine, the form & composure  
I may own a whole share in; so the  
Bulloin of the Indies (if the allusion  
be not presumptuous) becomes the  
Kings coin, after it has receiv'd his  
Stamp & image. And as after view-  
ing the scatter'd pleasures of a large  
and fair Garden, some satisfaction  
is receiv'd from the contracted scent  
and beauty of a posie; so if I have  
here at all justified the compa-  
rison, whatever error may have past  
in the choice or ordering of the flow-  
ers, I hope your Lordship will pardon  
to

My Lord, Your Lordships most  
humble and most grate-  
ful Servant,

G. H.





TO THE  
Most Accomplish'd

LADY,

Mrs. *DOROTHY RIVERS.*

Madam

**S**ince for Persons of Your Quality and Merit, it is usual to suffer Afflictions of this Nature; there is now a necessity that you undergo Your Fate, which is so much the sadder, in that all those Excellencies which in you shine in their Meridian, and might command Reverence from the most Savage World, serve only to encourage my Rudeness, and with me to become accessory to your own Persecution.

But it may be (*Madam*) after an humble Acknowledgment of the guilt, that Goodness of Yours (which excepts no Sinners) may be gain'd to think the Crime Venial, and that particular Condescension which hath heretofore shew'd Obligations upon Your most humble Servant, may stretch out Your saving Hand to receive a Present, that would live onely in and by Your favour.

It is true (*Madam*) that the Worthlessness of the Present might very well have dispirited the boldest attempt in this kind; had I not considered that I should thereby better Consult for Your Glory, when the World shall take notice that my greatest Ambition hath been not to raise Trophies to my self by Writing well, but only to pay my just and respectful Devoirs, and that by publishing Your Names and Vertues, I might shew a Pattern of all that is Excellent and Good; which (*Madam*) if I should strive to embellish with

with what Art of Words can add to render any thing Illustrious, yet would all fall far below the Dignity of the Subject, and I should be constrain'd at length to leave it as altogether unaffable.

If then (*Madam*) what is wanting to the true payment of Justice and Obligation to Your Vertues, Your Goodness will allow my Zeal of owning to supply, please to accept this trifle as the best Testimony I can at present make of it, which when receiv'd into Your choice Closet, and sometime turn'd over by Your fair Hands (when you please to give Your own quainter thoughts leave to rest) will give me just cause to call my self the happyest man living, and for ever fix me

Madam

*Your most humble and most  
obedient Servant.*

G. H.

TO







## TO THE READER.

**I** Present you (Reader) with a novelty, which if your palate be not wholly vitiated, may generally relish well with you. For the variety of the matter you may call it a kind of Olio, the seasoning of which hath cost me both time and expence; and though it be not of the choicest rarities, it is done at least according to the best of my skill. If by this slender attempt I may provoke any better able more handsomely and regularly to couch a subject attended with so much both profit and pleasure, I think I have done the kind and industrious part of the

## To the Reader.

the world no ill office, who will (though but for this reason) let pass without rigid and supercilious Censure the mean Essay of him, whose ardor to serve them, hath rendered him less seeing in the examination of his own ability. Yet would I not be conceiv'd to know myself and value my pains so little, but that I may merit some thanks, at least from the well tempered measurers of mens intentions: however some there will be (and those not a few) whom I could wish (because I love my self well) might be won to my side) but I fear my single talent of perswasion will never be able to gain them; for being ill-natured, and therefore doing nothing themselves but mischief, they carry an intense hatred to those that would humbly do good, nay though it be done never so perfectly. What quarter then my poor offering (being sensible to how many exceptions it may be lyable) is like to find among them I well know, but have heart enough not much to fear; especially hoping among the Candid Ingenious such reception as will amply remunerate

me

## To the Reader.

me for all the ill usage I may meet with elsewhere.

Here is a tast then (to you kind Reader I speak it) of what in so useful a Subject might be performed by a more judicious pen, *Anale&is* of the History and Description of the World, not so choicely nor methodically handled as might be expected, but yet may serve to refresh your memory after the tedious and ill way of other mighty Volumes. It were a worthy employ for any that hath parts and leisure to go through with it (in a more acute and accurate manner, not emitting ought memorable) to extract from those numerous Records of History all such short *Memoirs* as may tend either to instruction or delight. And as he will thereby infinitely oblige both these, whose way of Education may have less qualified them to distinguish the Stars in sailing on the vast Ocean of Story; and those also, whose confinement in time or coin may disenable them for such expensive ways of knowledge: So shall he in particular find me the most acknowledging of all  
his

To the Reader.

*his servants, must esteem mine most happy  
faults, that have been to him incentives of  
aspiring to the true glory of Writing better.*

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# Memorable Things

Noted in the

# DESCRIPTION OF THE WORLD.

**I**N our Description of the World there are four parts, into which the World is divided; *Europe, Asia, Africa, America utraque.*

We will begin first with *Asia*, for in *Asia* did God himself speak his miraculous work of the Creation: There was the Church first collected, there was the Saviour of the World born, Crucified and raised again: Indeed the great-

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est part of Divine History was there written and Acted ; There was the first Monarch, and Monarchies of the world in *Assyria, Persia, Babylon, Media*. The first people of the world received their being in *Mesopotamia*, and the several tongues of the world their original in *Babylon*: These are parts of *Asia*, and were in the first ages blest with God's own holy Presence, *Exodus* the third; and the footing of *Angels*, *Exod.* 14. However, now it is left ( for her infidelity ) to the punishment of a prophetic Curse that long before passed upon her, and is delivered up into the hands of Turks, and nations that Blaspheme the Creatour, and therefore doth not flourish in that height as heretofore.

Now add together, that this Region was at first the Paradise of the World, and indeed still enjoyeth a fertile Soyl and temperate Air; and that it exceeds in compass the two other parts of the old world, to which she was  
the

the Mistress for Arts and Sciences; Yet is it not at this day so well peopled in proportion, as this little *Europe*, which came many hundred years after; for this we need search no further cause then God's Just Anger: Yet hath he not exercised upon her, only by Miraculous and Immediate Punishment from heaven, but hath suffered (as it were) her own Creatures, over which man at the first had the Rule ) to turn head upon their Lords, and possesse their Habitation, for it is so over-run with Wild-beasts, and cruel Serpents that in many places they live not without much danger.

In this, though the nation suffer for their Monstrous Irreligion; Yet the Earth which did not offend, reserves her place, and abounds with many excellent commodities; not else-where to be had; Myrrhe, Frankincense, Cinamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Pepper, Musk Jewels of great esteem, and Minerals of all sorts; It breeds Elephants, Camels,

and many other Beasts; Serpents, Fowl wild and tame, and some have added such Monstrous shapes of men, as passe all belief.

In *Asia* were the seven Churches which *St. John* mentioned in the *Apo-calips*; now scarce is it inhabited but toward the Sea-side, and that by a base and abject people, such as are both lazy in their life, and odious Idolaters in their Religions; for the most part Mahumetans.

Here *Ephesus* it self the Star of *Asia*, that as well for her Religion as her miraculous Temple, set the world at gaze upon her: It was raised in the middle of the City, Modelled out by *Cresison*, but was 220. years in building, and was ordered in such a ground, that no Earth-quake should move it; It was 425. foot long, and 220. broad, and 127. Pillars, given by so many several Kings, wherof twenty seven were



were most curiously graven, all the rest of Marble Polished. In this City *St. John* the Evangelist is said to have gone down into his Grave alive, there be who yet question his death.

*Armenia minor*, which is one of the Provinces of *Asia minor*, is by most thought to be the Land of *Ararat* where the Ark rested, And there is great store of Oyl, and excellent Wine.

*Arabia Fœlix* in *Asia major* is accounted the fruitfulest Country in the world. In this *Arabia* is the City *Medina*, where *Mahomet* is Intomed in an Iron Chest, supported only by a Roof of Adamant, without other Art to keep it from falling to the ground.

*Cyprus* a place heretofore Consecrated to *Venus*, to whom both men and women performing their Sacrifice naked, till by the prayer of *Barnabas* the Apostle, the Temple was ruined,

*Trojus* Reports, that the Fathers of this Isle had wont to prostitute their Daughters to Mariners for mony,

whereby to raise them a portion against they could get them Husbands, but Christianity corrected those Barbarous Customs.

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## AFRICA

**I**N most parts she hath scarce plenty sufficient to maintain Inhabitants, and where there is, we shall meet with multitudes of Ravening Beasts, or other horrible Monsters, enough to devour both it and us: In a word, There is no Region of the world so great an Enemy to Mans Commerce; there is such scarcity of water, that no Creature almost could live, had not Nature provided thereafter, that the greater part of them endures not drink in the very midst of Summer. And if (as sometimes they be enforced by such as take them ) they suddenly perish. Thus we see how God gives a property

to

each place, that may make up her effects, least it should be left as well by beasts as men.

Their Lands is full of sandy Desarts which lye open to the winds and storms and oftentimes are thrown up into Billows like waves of the Sea, and indeed are no less dangerous. *Strabo* writes, that *Cambyses* his Army was thus hazarded; a foolish nation in *Africa*, as they marched towards the South, to revenge themselves upon the winds for drying up their Rivers, were overwhelmed with Sand, and so dyed in their Graves. It is also full of a venemous kind of Serpent, that in some places they dare not dress their Lands unless they first fence their legs with Boots against the sting: Other wild Creatures there are, which range about, and possesse to themselves a great portion of this Countrey, and make it a Wilderness of Lyons, Leopards, Elephants; and in some places Crocodiles, Hyena's, Basilisks, and indeed Monsters without either number

orname: *Africa* as it is reported, is full of danger to the inhabitants, more dye by Beasts than by diseases.

But among all these Inconveniences, Commodities are found of good worth and the very evils yeild at last their benefit, both to their own Country and other parts of the world : The Elephant a docible Creature and exceding usefull for Battel ; The Camel which affords much riches to the *Arabian* ; The *Barbary* Horse , which we our selves commend ; The Ram that besides his flesh gives twenty pound of wool from his very taile ; The Bull, painfull and able to do the best service in their Tillage ; and so most of their worst , alive or dead yield us their Medicinal parts , which the world could not well want.

In one of the Divisions of *Africa* , which is *Fesse* that hath a City in it with seven hundred Churches, and one of them a mile and a half in compass. In *Morocho* is a Castle of great fame, for the Globes of pure Gold that stands up  
on



on the top of it, and weighing 130000.  
Barbary Duckats.

The Land of *Negro* is full of Gold and Silver, and other commodities, but the inhabitants most barbarous; they draw their Original from *Chus*, and have entertained all Religions that came in their way; first their own, then the Jews, the Mahumetans, and some of them the Christian; for the most part they live not as if Reason guided their Actions.

*Bornaum*, a Country where the people have no proper Names, no Wives peculiar, and therefore no Children which they call their own.

*Aethiopia superiour*, it is governed by one of the mightiest Emperors in the World, called by us Presbyter *Fohr*, he hath under him seventy Kings, which have their several Laws and Customs. Among these the Province of *Dobas* hath one, that no man marry till he hath killed twelve Christians; Their Religion is mixt, Christians they have, but yet

yet differ from us, for they Circumcise both sects; their Oath is by the life of their King, whom they never see but at *Christmas, Easter and Holy-Rood*; Their Commodities are Oranges, Lemmons. Cittrons, Barly, Sugar, Hony.

*Æthiopia inferior*, the Government of this Region is under five Kings, whereof *Monomolopa* is one in which is reported to be three thousand Mines of Gold. Here there lives a kind of *AMAZONS* as valiant as men, their King is served in great pomp, and hath a guard of 200. Mastives. *Casraria* is another Kingdom whole people live in the Woods without laws like brutes. And here stands the Cape of good hope, about which the Sea is alwayes rough and dangerous; It hath been especially so to the *Spaniard*, it is their own note, insomuch, that one was very angry with God, that he suffered the *English* Hereticks to pass it so easily over, and not give his good Catholicks the like speed. In the Kingdom of *Manicongo* whose inhabitants

tants are in some parts *Anthropophagi*, and have shambles of Mens flesh, as we have for Meat, they kill their own Children in the birth, to avoid the trouble of breeding them, and preserve their Nation with stolen Brats from their Neighbouring Countries.

*Egypt* is another part of the *African* continent, the places of note are *Caire*, and *Alexandria*, the first was heretofore *Memphis*, some say *Babylon* whither the Virgin fled to escape *Herod's* Tyranny intended to our Saviour, and blush not to shew the very Cave where she had hid her Babe. In a Desert about forty miles distant stand the *Pyramides*, esteemed rightly one of the seven Wonders of the World. *Alexandria* was a magnificene City, and was famous for the rarest Library in the world; to the Inhabitants of this Country we owe the Invention of Astrology, Physick, Writing on Paper, their Kings names were *Pharaoh* toward the begining; Now what the Turk Pleaseth.

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## EUROPE.

**E**urope bears the Name of the most happiest Country in the world; both for plenty of Corn, plants, Fruits, for Rivers and Fountains of admirable vertues; For beauty as well of Cities, Castles, and Houses, as Men and Women of excellent Feature; For the Study of Arts, for the science in Religion, and what ever else God hath Pleased to bless his Church with from the beginning.

She wants nothing but what she may well Spare, Wild-Beasts which cause Desarts in the parts where they breed; hot spices which fit not our temper, and rather corrupt our manners, than mend our dyet, precious Jewels and the like, which have brought in a degree of vain and useless Pride, not known before by our Predecessors: Yet of Gold, Silver,



ver, and other commodious metals, she hath her portion, and in brief is of a very prosperous temper, yet of so strange variety, that it is admirable to think that there is no place in this quarter, but is fit for any man to live in; insomuch as every Country is Inhabited, as is confirmed by our latter Travellers, though heretofore it hath been questioned by reason of the extream cold toward the Pole.

In *Hungaria* is the Country of *Solifera*, where the Earth sends forth such a stench, that it poysoneth the very Birds which flye over it.

An Island in *Danubius* exceeding fertile, and so indeed is the whole Country; The people are generally strong, but barbarous, their Daughters portions are only a new attyre, and their Sons equally Inherit without priviledge of Birth-right; The Emperour of *Germany* and the Turk share it betwixt them.

*Muscovia*, The whole Region is subject to the Emperour of *Russia*: A vast Terri-

Territory and as wild a Government ; for the people are very base, contentious, ignorant, and sottishly superstitious; they bury their dead upright, with a staffe in hand, a penny in his purse, and a Letter to St. *Nicholas* to procure him entrance into Heaven.

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## AMERICA

**A** M E R I C A admits of all variety almost, either of plenty or want; Admirable for the fertility of soyl, then again as barren, here temperate, there scorching hot, elsewhere as extreame cold; Some Regions watered with dainty Rivers, others again infested with perpetual Drowth, Some Plains, some Hills, some Woods, some Mines, and what not in some tract or other, yet nothing almost common to the whole, but Barbarism of Manners, Idolatry in Religion, and Sottish Ignorance,

rance, such as hardly distinguisheth them from Bruits, else they would not have taken reasonable Men to be Immortal Gods, as at first they did, yet what either God was, or Immortality, they knew no more than instinct of nature gave them; they had heard of some place or other (God knows where) behind some Hill, where the blessed resided after death: And from thence they supposed the *Spaniard* came at their first Arrival, but it was not long before the Tyrants cudgelled their simplicity, and by their cruelty appeared to them rather Devils from Hell, then Saints from Heaven.

Yet still the Inland-Countryes retain for the most part their inbred blindness, and worship the Sun, Moon and Stars, and they have their other Spirits, which they call their *Zemes*, and Adore them in Images made of Cotton-wool, which oft-times by the delusion of Satan seem to move, and utter an hideous noise, that works in these poor  
Ido-

Idolaters a great awe, least they should harm them.

The rest of their Customs are answerable to their Religion, beastly; they go naked, and are very lustful people without distinction of Sex; in many places they are *Anthropophagy* and prey upon each other like wolves, they labour not much to sustain themselves, but are rather content to take what the Earth can yeild without Tillage

*Nova Hispania*, or *Mexicana propria* is the largest Province; It was first possessed by the *Spaniards* 1518. But it cost them much blood to intitle their King, *Hispaniarum reges*. It is an excellent Country, full of all variety almost in every kind usual with us, and exceeds in rarities full of wonder. There is one Tree which they dress like our Vine and order it so, that it yeilds them almost all useful necessaries. The leaves serve them instead of paper, and of the Vine-bark, they make Flax, Mantles, Mats, Shoes, Girdle and Cordage.

*Peninsula*



*Peninsula Peruviana*, is the South tract of *America*, from North to South there runs a continued course of high Mountains, whose tops the very Fowls of the Air cannot reach by flight; And from thence descend many admirable Rivers, among which *Maragno* and *Argentens* are most famous, the one for his extent, and the other for his plenty of Silver, The Country is exceeding rich, but the people differ not much from the worst of Beasts; They devour Mans flesh, filthy worms, and what else comes in their way.

Near to the North-west of *Pern*, was an admirable atchievment performed by our valiant Country-man *John Oxenham*, who by the direction of *Moors* skilled in the Country, went to the Land of Pearls, and took from the *Spaniards* an incredible weight of Gold and Silver.

*Cartagena* a fruitful Countrey which did yield (when time was) to our still Renowned *Sr. Francis Drake*, store of

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prize

prize, and 240. pieces of Ordinance.

*Peru* a very rich Countrey, aboundeth with Gold and Silver, little esteemed among the Inhabitants: For by report the *Spaniards* ordinarily shoed their Horses with Gold. The Inhabitants are strange Idolaters, and worship a black Sheep, Serpents, and other ugly Creatures.

*Brasile.* The Inhabitants are rude, live for the most part in the bodies of Trees, the people are covered with natural hair, cruel lascivious, false and what not; In this Region is an hearb called *Viva*, which if you touch it, it will shut up, as a Daisie in the Night, and will not open till the party that injured it be out of sight.

*Chile*, on the North of *Peru*; it is there extream cold, insomuch that many are frozen to death, and hardened like Marble; The Rivers are fed with Snow that falls from the tops of the high Mountains.

*GREECE.*

## GREECE.

**G**reece, She had once the prehe-  
 minence of *Rome* in glory, as the  
 precedence in time; For to say truth,  
 she was the wisest of any people that  
 were not inlightened with the know-  
 ledge of that great Mystery; She set a  
 pattern for Government to all her suc-  
 ceeding ages, and (in brief) she was  
 the Mistress almost of all Sciences:  
 Some there are which (in a strict ac-  
 count) will except none but the Mathe-  
 maticks, but now the poor wretches suf-  
 fer by the Turks, under whom to this  
 day they are, and are scarce permit-  
 ted by that great tyrant, means of learn-  
 ing to know the name for which they  
 suffer.

And besides the base mis-usage of the  
 mis-believing Turk, the very Natives  
 themselves are fallen from the noble  
 disposition of their Predecessors into an  
 incredible sottishness, and those which

before reckoned the rest of the Earth barbarous in comparison to their Politick Common-wealth, are now themselves sunk below the envy of the meanest Nation, and become the most miserable object of pity living upon the earth; indeed, they may hardly be said to live: They are lazy beyond belief, and ignorant almost beyond recovery; for they have now no means to bring their Children either to learning or manners: Not an Academy in all *Greece*, their carriage generally uncivil, their feasts riotous, and their mirth debauched; Their Wives are well favoured, and so indeed they must be, for they use them no longer as their Wives than they continue to their liking, when they once fade, they are put to the house of drudgery: Their language is the same as heretofore, but rudely corrupted, they have no habit almost proper, but those which serve the Turk wear their fashion, the rest which are under the *Venetian*, observe them in their Apparel, for they are



are Slaves to both in their whole course.

Yet they retain still a shew of the Christian Religion, which was here first settled by *Timothy* to whom *St. Paul* wrote two Epistles, and was after in the primitive times, professed by diverse learned and Reverend Divines of their own Nation, which are with us received as Authentick Fathers of the Church; *St. Chrysostome, Basil, &c.*

*Thrace.* Part of this Province was heretofore perswaded, that their Ancesters did not at all dye, neither should they, but passe only out of this world into another, to their supposed God *Zalmoxis*, once a Scholer of *Pythagoras*, who when he had perswaded them into this Religion, seemed wonderfully to vanish out of their sight, and appeared not any more, but left them fully possess'd that he was the Deity, which must after a time entertain them: And this they expected with that great joy that as oft as one dyed, instead of mourning, they set forth Games and Feasts to congratulate

late his freedom from the troubles of this earthly condition, and the Wife only, whom he loved best ( for they had many ) was thought worthy to be killed by her best friends at her Husbands Grave, that she might bear him company in the other World, the rest bewailed their neglect, and the residue of their life was to them as a disgrace. When a Child was born, neighbours were called to bemoan his entrance into a multitude of calamities, and in course they reckoned up, what he was to passe before he could go to their God *Zamxis*, for they acknowledged no other, but blasphemed and shot Arrows against the Heavens as oft as they heard it Thunder.

They will not admit, that their Government should become hereditary, neither must their King be a Father of any Children; If the King offend, he shall not escape their Laws even to death, yet no man may set a hand to his Execution, but by a common desertion he is allowed

ed no necessaries to live, and therefore must needs dye.

## GERMANY.

**T**hey are a most ingenious people, famous beyond any others in *Europe*, unless *Belgia*, for the invention of many notable and useful Engines: The Gun and gun-powder was first brought to light by one *Bertholdus Swart* a *Franciscan*, which hath almost put by the use of any other Warlike Instrument, in those parts of the World where the practice is perfectly understood.

The Government of this *Germany* is Imperial. The right descends not by succession, the power of choice was conferred by Pope *Gregory* the tenth, upon seven *German* Princes, three spiritual, and four temporal: These are the Arch-Bishop of *Mentz*, Chancellour of the Empire through *Germany*; Arch-Bishop of *Cullen*, Chancellour of the Empire through *Italy*; Arch-Bishop of *Triers*,

Chancellour of the Empire through *France*. The temporal are, the King of *Bohemia*, who hath the casting voice, only in case of equality among the other six; His Office is to be chief Cup-Bearer at the great Solemnity: Next him the Count Palatine of the *Rhene*, Arch Sewer to the Emperour; Duke of *Saxony*, Lord Marshal and Mar-quesse of *Brandenburg* chief Chamberlain. Each of these perform his own Office in person, upon the day of Inauguration. The Duke of *Saxony* bears the Sword, the Count Palatine places his meat on the Table, the King of *Bohemia* bears his Cup, and delivers it him to drink; Marquesse of *Brandenburg* serveth him water to wash, and the three Bishops bless his meat; He receiveth three Crowns before he is fully settled into the Majesty of the Empire. The first is of Silver, for *Germany*: the second of Iron, for *Lumbardy*; and the third of Gold, for the Empire: The last is set on at *Rome*, for to this day it pretends



tends to the Name of the *Roman Empire*, and gives the title of *Cesar, Romani Imperii Imperator*.

*East-Frizeland*; One of the chief Towns of this Region, is *West-Phalia*; It is most famous for Swine, and excellent Bacon, which is esteemed with us, one of the greatest dainties to commend a Feast.

In *Cullen*, It is a received tradition among the Inhabitants, that the bodies of the Wise-men which came from the East to worship Christ, are here Interred.

In *Cleveland* is a City called *Aken*, where the Emperour receives his Silver Crown from *Germany*, and doth great worship to a Clout, which they take to be our Saviours Mantle in which he was wrapped.

## B O H E M I A.

**T**He scituation of this Kingdom is almost in the midst of *Germany*, where

there is a Forrest called by the Name of *Hercinian* Forrest, held in the *Romans* time, to be nine daies journey in breadth, and in length at least forty.

The River *Albis* which hath his rising in the *Hercinian* Wood, (if we will believe Report) there is often found in the Sands, lumps of pure Gold, which need no other refining, and very precious shells of great value, the water supplies that only defect which is to be found in their Land, the earth gives good corn, and their pastures breed as good cattel, there is Woods good store which harbour multitudes of Wild-Beasts, among the rest there is a wild Beast which they call *Lomi*; Armed by Nature with a strange defence against the Hounds which follow her, for they say she hath a kind of bladder hanging under her jaws, which in the Hunting she fills with a scalding hot water, and casts it upon the Dogs with that nimbleness that they are not able to avoid or pursue her, but oft times have their ve-

ry hair fall off as from a drest Pig.

There is a story passeth of one *Zisca* a *Bohemian* Captain ( in the difference of the *Hussites* against the Pope ) that when he had won so many Battels, as his very name began to be a terrour to the Foe, he was not content to be feared alive, but bethought himself how he might speak louder when he was dead ; And therefore will'd his Souldiers, that they would flea him , and make a Drum of his skin , which he was perswaded , should ever beat victory before them , as oft as he was heard ( though in a dead sound ) by the enemy , whom he had so often crushed , while he was yet living.

A wicked couzenage of *Picardus*, who posselt great multitudes of these silly people , with an opinion, that he could recall them to that perfect state in which *Adam* was Created ; placed them in an Island for that purpose, which he called *Paradise*, caused them to walk naked , and named his Sect *Adamites* ;

*damites*: Horrible sins were committed under that pretence, promiscuous Whoredom, and Incest at their very Divine Service.

### F R A N C E.

**I**N so great a multitude, we must look to find as much variety of Customs and Dispositions. It was the report of *Cæsar* long since, and seconded by late Authours, that the *French* for the most part are of a fiery spirit for the first onset in any Action, but will soon Flag; They desire change of Fortunes, and passe not greatly whether to better or worse: Their Women very Jocund, of a voluble tongue, and as free of their speech, Complemental to strangers, and win more by their wit than their beauty, one and tother are great enticers of mens affections: Their Nobility have been reported to be liberal, but I suppose that fashion is now worn out, for so it hath been noted in diverse, which  
respect



respect their purse more than their honour, and let pass the Service and Deserts of worthy persons unrewarded, as if their gracious acceptance were a sufficient return of thanks for any Office a man can do them: They are practised to this garbe by their Peasantry, whom they reckon but as slaves, and command as their proper Servants, which the poor snakes take as a favour and are glad to be employed by their betters, that by their protection they may stand free from the injury of their equals. For the meanest of them are cruel, and affect to oppress their adversary, either by open violence or suit in Law, though to their own Ruine. They are very ready to take Arms, and serve in defence of King and Country, they need no more Press than the stroke of Drum, but are as rash in their atchievements; they will not wait upon Council, but run as far on, as upon their strength they may, and when they find that fails, they will as soon give ground.

*Aquitania;*

*Aquitania.* In this Province was fought the great Battel betwixt our Black Prince and *John* of *France*; where, with eight thousand he vanquished forty thousand, took the King Prisoner and his son *Philip*, 70 Earls, 50 Barons, and 12000 Gentlemen.

*Normandy*; where our *William* the Conqueror was Duke. It was lost from his Successors in the time of King *John*: Her chief Cities are *Roan*, and *Cane*, memorable for the Siege of our *English Henry* the Fifth, and *Verveille*, Besieged by *Philip* the second of *France*, in the time of our *Richard* the First. Which when the King heard as he sate in his Pallace at *Westminster* (it is said) he sware he would never turn his back to *France*, till he had his revenge; and to make good his Oath, brake through the Walls, and justly performed his threat upon the Besieger.

*The Low-Countries.*

The People are very thrifty, painful, and ingenuous in the invention of many pretty things, which draw many other Nations to them for traffique, and they lye as fit for it. They have the name for the first Authors of the Compass, Clock, and Printing: They are excellent Artificers, for working of Pictures in Glass, for laying Colours in Oyl, for Tapestry and other Hangings; in brief, for any æconomical commodity, either for use or Ornament: And in their own private families excel any other people.

In the Dukedom of *Lutzenburg*, *Luick* the chief City of the University; Memorable for this one story, above any other in Christendome, That at one time there studied nine Kings sons, twenty four Dukes sons, twenty nine Earls Sons, &c.

*Geldria*. The Province stands on the East of *Brabant*, and North of *Lumburg*;

It

It is a very fertile soil, especially if it be well tilled; Her Pastures are excellent, insomuch that they feed up their Cattel to an incredible bigness and weight, a report passeth of one Bull which weighed 3200 pound. It was killed at *Antwerp* 1570.

*Hague* a Village, yet the fairest in Christendome, and seat of the States Council. The report lyeth upon this Province, of *Margaret* Sister to the Earl of *Floris*, that she brought at one birth 365 children, all living till they were Christened.

### *Spain.*

A memorable story of King *Rodericus*, who lost both himself and Kingdome for a Rape committed upon the Daughter of *Julian* a noble Gentleman, and at that time Ambassador with the Moors in *Africa*. When the Father had understood of his Daughters unworthy injury, he brought back his Revenge with him

30000



30000 Horse, and 180000 Foot, of *Moors* and *Sarazens*, which discomfited the King, overthrew all the resistance which he could make, and bespread the Country with their Forces, where they and their Posterity stood firm, till within the Memory of some living 1630.

This change of State was before prophesied, and concealed in a large Chest within that part of the Pallace, which both the last King and his Predecessors were fore-warned not to discover: But the hope of an inestimable Treasure made him transgress: and when he had entered, there appeared nothing but the portraictures of Armed *Moors*, with a presage annexed, that when that part of the Pallace should be forced open, such Enemies should ruin *Spain*.

The River *Guadiana*, which in one place glides under Ground for 15 Miles together, and gives the *Spaniard* an occasion (as he will catch at any) to brag that they have 10000 Cattel daily feeding upon one Bridge; yet give them  
D their

their own sense, the truth may be questioned: For they have not such plenty of Meat, as they have of Sauce.

It yields indeeds abundance of Oranges, Limons, Capers, Dates, Sugar, Oil, Honey, Liquorish, Raisons, Saffron, Rice, excellent Sacks, and other Wines, and in some places Sheep, Goats, and swift Horses.

They are extreamly proud, and the silliest of them pretend to a great portion of Wisdom, which they would seem to express in a kind of reserved State, and silent Gravity; when perhaps their wit will scarce serve them to speak sense: But if once their Mouths be got too open, they esteem their breath too precious to be spent upon any other subject, than their own glorious actions. They are most unjust neglectors of other Nations, and impudent vain flatterers of themselves, superstitious beyond any other people.

In the City *Saint Fago*, in the Island of *Gallicia*, was *St. James* the Apostle bury-

buried, his Reliques kept, Worshipped,  
and visited by Pilgrims.

# ITALY.

**M**Emorable, for *Rhea* a Virgin  
which was cloystered up into  
the Temple of *Vesta*, by her Uncle *A-*  
*mulius Silvius*, that she might not bring  
forth an Heir to endanger his Title.  
Notwithstanding means was found, so  
that she conceived at once two Children  
by *Mars*, and was delivered among her  
Sisters Vestals. For this her self (as the  
censure was upon such Delinquents)  
was buried alive, her Boys exposed to  
be destroyed.

*Italy* is a happy Soil, pleasant and Fer-  
tile, at all times moderate Weather,  
and healthful Air, full of Variety; as  
Rice, Silks, Velvets, Sattins, Taffaties,  
Grograms, Rash, Fustians, Gold-wyer,  
Armour, Allom, Glasses, &c. The Rich  
are very Rich, for Wealth will come  
with much labour in great abundance;

but the Poor are extream poor, for they are most of them very idle.

*Rome* retains a 11 Miles round, and 200000 Inhabitants; a great part Fryers, and such odd idle fellows, which pretend to Religion for want of other means to live, Cloyster themselves up to a single life, only to avoid the charge of Incumbrances of Marriage, not to separate themselves from the World or desires of the Flesh; for among them they maintain commonly 40000 Curtezans in good Custom, and so Rich, that they are able to pay 30000 Duckets yearly to the Pope. The buildings in which they most glory in, are the Church of *St. Peter*, the Castle of *St. Angelo*, the Vaticane Library, and the Popes Pallace. The truth is, their Pride is enough to attire the Whore of *Babylon*, as there can hardly be any other meant than *Rome*, She sits upon the Beast with seven Heads, for she was built upon seven Hills, was ruled first by seven Kings, and hath been since subject to seven



## seven several forms of Government.

## HUNGARY.

**H**ere are many Waters of excellent Vertue, whereof some turn Wood into Iron, others Iron into Brass; some very Medicinal for sundry Diseases, others again so pestiferous, that they kill the Creature which doth but taste them. The like is reported of an *Hiatus* in the Ground, unaccessable by any but the fowls of the Air, and those fall suddenly dead with the stench which ascends from it.

It is hard to believe what most Geographers report of her Fertility: That she yields Corn thrice in one year, almost without any Tillage or care of the Husband-man. Fruit of all kinds in great abundance, and Grapes which make an excellent, wholesome, and rich Wine; It breeds Cattel in such plenty, that this one Country, besides store of her own Inhabitants, sends Sheep and

Oxen into Forrain Nations which lye about her, and might say they suffice to feed all *Europe* with Flesh. Venison is not here any dainties, Does, Hares, Harts, Goats, Boars, &c. are every Mans Meat, and the Game common, as well to the Boors as Gentry. And so for Pheasant, Partridge, Black-birds, Pigeons, most Fowl, wild and tame.

The Earth is inricht with variety of Mines, which yields her plenty of Iron, Steel, Copper, Silver and Gold, Lead she hath not, and scarce at all any Tin.

### D E N M A R K.

**T**He people are valiant and Warlike, strong of body, and big boned, and of a terrible countenance; ambitious of a glorious death, rather than a sluggish idle life.

Such incredible plenty of Herring (near the Isle of *Scunja*) that (say they) are scarce able by main strength of Oars to Row out of the Harbour. Here are  
furs

furniture for War both by Sea and Land, Armour, Masts, Cables, Steel, Saddles, &c.

### P O L A N D.

**I**T is well-nigh past belief which is reported of their Multitudes of Bees, such as yield more Honey and Wax, then the people can find room for; they need here neither Art, nor care of the good Huswife to order their Hives, but naturally are their own Guardians, and provide so diligently for their own safety within the bulks of Trees; that they easily pass over the hardest winter without hurt.

The *Polanders* have a good mind to Religion, but cannot fasten upon any one to their liking; and therefore they will try all Christians, they have been ever since the year 965. but from that time they have scarce slipt any Error, Schism, or Heresie, which hath crept into the Church. Here are Jesuits, and

other of the Romish Sects. Here are Lutherans, and Calvinists, and Arians, Anabaptists, and Antirunitarians, none allowed, but all tollerated : And indeed *Poland* had the Seniority of *Amsterdam*, for that old saying ; that if a Man had lost his Religion, here he might find it. They have one ancient Custom in their Churches, when the Gospel is Reading, the Nobility and Gentry unsheath their Swords, and stand as it were prepared to defend it with their lives against any which dare violate it.

In *Samognia* near to *Livonia*, a people there which is called the Peasants, who are most of them gross Idolaters : and are oftentimes met in their Woods with horrid Visions, and are strangely cozened by the Devil, with a belief that they can Prophesie. The silly blasphemers nourish in their House a poor Snake (like themselves) gathered out of some Ditch, and call it their God *Ziemenike*. Their greatest Commodity is of Honey, which they gather ready made to their hands



hands in their hollow Trees.

P E R S I A.

**F**Or want of lawful Heirs to *Camby-*  
*ses* their second King, their Prin-  
 ces consulted to salute him; whose  
 Horse first neighed at a set meeting up-  
 on the Court Green before the Sun-ri-  
 sin. *Darius Histaspes* was one, and by  
 the subtilty of his Horse-keeper car-  
 ried the Crown; for the night before  
 in the same ground, he had coupled a  
 Mare with the Horse his Master should  
 ride, which when the lustful Steed mis-  
 sed, the next Morning being full of spi-  
 rit, no sooner had he set footing upon  
 the place, but with much eagerness he  
 snuffed and neighed after his Mare, and  
 gave the *que* to the other Princes to  
 Proclaim *Darius* King of the *Persians*.  
 This was he whom the Scriptures call  
*Ahasuerus*, he was *Hesters* Husband.

The ancient *Persians* Customs were  
 most of them Superstitious, but they  
 held

held nothing almost in so great reverence as Water : It might not lawfully be soiled, so much as with a foul hand ; but to piss, or cast rubbish, or a dead Carcase into their Rivers, was a kind of Sacrilege. They had many Wives, and more Concubines ; for they were exceeding desirous of increase, and great Rewards were appointed by their King himself, for him that could most augment the number of his Subjects in one year. They seldom entred into any Consultation of State, till they had well armed themselves with drink ; for then they thought they should be most free to speak what they most thought. To spit or laugh before their Prince, was a Crime well-nigh unpardonable : Some say that they bury not their dead, but cast them forth to be devoured by wilde Beasts, and thought him most happy which was soonest torn to marmocks : the rest their friends bewailed, as such who had lived impurely, and were therefore by this sign declared worthy

thy of Hell only, without any Redemption.

In *Aſſyria*, now *Arzeram* ſtands the moſt famous City *Ninive*, near the River *Tigris*, containing full threeſcore Miles in compaſs; they had a Cuſtom to ſell their Virgins, which were fair and moſt deſired, and tender the price into the common Treafury. The homelier ſort were placed in Marriage with that Money, to thoſe which would accept of them for gain at leaſt, if not for Beauty.

### *Bermudas I S L A N D.*

**T**His Iſland having been formerly ſhunned by Travellers as moſt dangerous, and ſeldom ſeen by any, except againſt their Wills, reputed to be rather a hold and habitation of Devils, then any fit place for men to abide in; was diſcovered by Sir *John Gates*, and Sir *George Sommers* in the year 1609. they found there in great abundance,  
Fish,

Fish, Fowl, Hogs, and other things for sustenance of Man: but no people, nor any kind of Cattel; Sir *John*, and Sir *George* having with them 150 Men, abode there nine Months: Most of these Men afterwards returning for *England*, and making it known to the *Virginia-Company*, obtained a Charter from His Majesty, and so hold it. In Mr. *Richard Moor* the Governours time, he having spent three years of his Government, for the most part Fortifying the Country, &c. A wonderful annoyance fell out by silly Rats: These Rats coming at the first out of a Ship, few in number, increased in the space of two years or less so exceedingly, that they filled not only those places where they were first Landed. But swimming from place to place, spread themselves into all parts of the Country: Inso-much, that there was no Island, though severed by the Sea from all other Lands, and many Miles distant from the Isles where the Rats had their Original,  
but



but was pestered with them. They had their nests almost in every Tree, and in all places their Burrows in the ground (like Connies) to harbour in; They spared not the Fruits of Plants or Trees, neither the Plants themselves, but eat them up. When we had set our Corn, they would commonly come by troops the night following, or so soon as it began to grow, and dig it up again. If by diligent watching any of it were preserved till it came to earing, it should then very hardly scape them; yea, it was a very difficult matter after they had it in their Houses, to save it from them; for they became noysome even to the persons of Men. They used all diligence for the destroyng of them, nourishing many Cats wild and tame for that purpose; they used Ratsbane, and many times set fire on the Woods, so as the fire might run half a Mile or more before it were extinct. Every Man in the Country was enjoined to set twelve traps, and some of their own accord set  
near

near a hundred, which they visited twice or thrice in a night; they trained up their Dogs to hunt them, wherein they grew so expert, that a good Dog in two or three hours space, would kill forty or fifty Rats: and other means they used to destroy them, but could not prevail, finding them still to increase against them, and continued with them till almost to the end of

Captain *Tucker*  
succeeded Mr.  
*Moor* Govern-  
our, arriving  
in May 1616.

Captain *Tuckers* time (who was then Governour) but towards the end of his time it pleased God (by

what means it is not well known) to take them away; insomuch that Wild Cats and many Dogs that lived on them were famished: Some have attributed this destruction of them to the encrease of Wild Cats, some to one thing, some to another; though none could positively conclude this, or that. It remaineth then, as we know God doth sometimes effect his will without subordinate and secondary causes, and sometimes

times against them: So we need not doubt but that in the speedy increase and spreading of these Vermine, as also in the preservation of so many of them by such weak means as they then enjoyed, and especially in the suddain removal of this great annoyance there was joyned with, and besides the ordinary and manifest means, a more immediate and secret work of God.

*In the Sommer Islands.*

**T**Here is the *Tortoys*, which they call a *Turckle*, which having some affinity and resemblance with Fishes, Beasts, and Fowls; They are in the shape of their body like a Crab-fish, and have four fins, they are as great as three or four men can carry, the upper part of them is covered with a great shell, which they call a *Galley patch*, weighing about half a hundred weight, the Flesh that cleaveth to the inside of this being Roasted against the Fier, is  
ex-

excellent Mèat , almost like the Marrow  
 of Beef, but the shell it self harder then  
 horn ; she hath also a shell on her belly  
 not so hard, but being boyled it beco-  
 meth soft, like the sinews or gristle of  
 Beef, and good Meat. These live in the  
 Sea, spending the Spring time, and part  
 of Sømmer about these Islands, but the  
 residue of the year, is not known where.  
 They are like to Fowl in respect of  
 smallness, and fashion of their heads and  
 necks, which are wrinckled like a Tur-  
 kies, but white, and not so sharp Billed.  
 They also breed their young of Eggs  
 which they lay. They resemble Beasts,  
 in that their flesh is like Veal, but more  
 hard and solid, and they feed always up-  
 on grass growing at the bottom of the  
 water ; neither can they abide any lon-  
 ger under water then they hold their  
 breath, which the old ones will do long,  
 but the young ones being chased to and  
 fro, cannot continue two Minutes with-  
 out coming up to breathe. Shortly after  
 their first coming in, the Male and Fe-  
 male



male couple, which is there called Coot-  
 ing ; this they continue some three days  
 together, during which time, they will  
 scarce separate though a Boat come to  
 them, nor hardly when they are smit-  
 ten. Not long after, the she Turckle  
 comes up by night upon some sandy  
 Bay, and further up then the water u-  
 seth to flow, she digs a hole with her  
 Fin in the sand some two foot deep, and  
 there coming up several nights lays her  
 Eggs ; some half a bushel (which are a-  
 bout the bigness of a Hens Egg, and  
 round as a Ball, and each time covers  
 them with sand very curiously, so that  
 a Man shall hardly find the place. These  
 Eggs (as it seems) are afterwards hatch-  
 ed by the heat of the Sun, and then by  
 the providence of God (the means as yet  
 unknown) are brought out of the  
 Earth ; for they could never perceive  
 that she returns any more to them, and  
 yet in likelihood they remain not long in  
 the Earth after they are hatched, be-  
 cause (as is before said) they cannot live

E

with-

without breathing. Sometimes is seen the young ones no bigger then a Mans hand, which some Fish will devour. They grow slowly, and seem to have a very long life; they'l sleep on the top of the Water, and were wont to sleep often on the Land, till the Country was peopled; they will also live out of the Water some three weeks, and that without Meat, but mourn and pine away, they are very witty. Being on the Land turned upon their backs, they can no more without some help or advantage recover themselves, by which means when they come on shore to lay their Eggs, they are easily taken, as also they are when they are Cooting. But otherwise they take them for the most part by night, making a great light in a Boat, to which they will sometimes swim, and seldom shun; so that a Man standing ready with a staffe in his hand, at one end of which he hath a Socket, wherein is an Iron less then a Mans finger, four-square and sharp, with a  
line

line fastned to it, he striketh this Iron into the upper shell of the Turckle, it strikes so fast, that after she hath a little tyred her self by swimming to and fro she is taken by it. They will live, the head being cut off four and twenty hours, so that if you cut the flesh with a knife, or touch it, it will tremble and shrink away. There is no meat will keep longer either fresh or salt.

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*Out of the Description of Great Britain,  
these Stories following are Remarkable  
and Pleasant.*

**B**ritain seated in the Ocean, hath her praises in honourable Eulogies: That Britain is the Seas High Admiral, and the Fortunate Island, whose Air is more temperate then France; whose Soil bringeth forth all Grain in abundance, whose Seas produce Orient Pearl, whose Fields are the

seat of a Summer Queen; her wildest  
 parts free from wild Beasts, and her  
 chief City worthily named *Augusta*:  
 So as we may truly say with the Psal-  
 mist, *Our Lives are fallen in pleasant  
 places; Yea, we have a fair Inheri-  
 tance.*

To the Praise of this Island, are these  
 following Verses.

*England, fierce Land, Worlds Angle, fer-  
 tile Art,*

*Rich Isle, thou needst no other Countries  
 Mart;*

*Each other Country yet thy succour needs;*

*England, Foyes Land, be free and Foyous  
 long*

*Free Race, free Grace, free kind, free Mind  
 and Tongue,*

*Yet hands pass tongues for free and Glori-  
 ous Deeds.*

KENT.



## K E N T.

**D**over with the Castle is accounted by *Mathew Paris* the Monk, the Lock and Key to the whole Realm of *England*, fatal for the death of King *Stephen*, and surrender of King *John* therein hapning.

An accident hapned in the year 1586. the fourth day of *August*, in this County at *Mottingham*, a Town 8 miles distant from *London*, suddenly the ground began to sink, and three great Elms thereon growing, were carryed so deep into the bowels of the Earth, that no part of them could any more be seen; the hole left in compass fourscore yards about, and a line of 50 fathams plummed into it doth find no bottom.

The City of *Canterbury* hath been honoured with the Presence and Coronations of King *John*, and Queen *Isabel* his Wife; with the Marriages of King *Henry* the third, and of King *Edward*

the first ; and with the Interments of *Edward* the Black Prince, King *Henry* the fourth, and of Queen *Joan* his Wife : King *Stephen* and *Maud* his Queen was buryed at *Feversham*.

### S U S S E X.

**A** Battel was fought at *Battle*, when the hazard of *England* was tryed in one days fight, and *Harold* the King gave place to his Conqueror by losing his life among fixty seven thousand, nine hundred seventy four English men besides ; whose bloud so spilt, gave name to the place in French, *Sanguæ Lac*. And the Soil after Rain becoming of a red-dish colour, caused *William* of *Newbery* to write, that if there fell any small sweet showers in the place where so great a slaughter of the English was made, presently sweateth forth very fresh bloud out of the Earth, as if the evidence thereof did plainly declare the voice of bloud there shed, and cryed  
still

still from the Earth unto the Lord.

*William* the Bastard, Duke of *Normandy*, making his claim to the Crown of *England*, by Affinity, Adoption, and Promise, arrived at a Port in *Sussex* called *Penssey*, with 896 ships furnished for War the 28<sup>th</sup>. of *September*, in the year 1066. And the 14<sup>th</sup>. of *October* following being *Saturday*, near *Hastings* in the same County joyned Battel with *Harold* King of *England*, who in the Field Valiantly fighting, was there slain by the shot of an Arrow into his brains, and with him dyed his two Brethren, and 67974 men besides. The place where they fought, ever since doth in Memory thereof bear the name of Battel, where the Heptarchy of the Saxons was brought to their last Period. Having all their Laws altered, their Nobles displaced, and all men disherited, all seized into the *Normans* hand, who made himself Lord of all, and on the day of Christ, his Nativity in the same year, was Crowned at *Westminster* King of

*England*, which he governed the space of 20 years, 8 Months, and 16 days.

But Places of other Note in this County is, that from *Basham*, Earl *Harold* taking the Sea for his delight, in a small Boat was driven upon the Coast of *Normandy*, where by Duke *William* he was retained, till he had sworn to make him King after *Edward* Confessors Death: which Oath being broken, the Bastard arrived at *Peusey*, and with his Sword revenged that perjury.

### SURREY.

**T**HIS County is stored with many Princely Houses; yea, and five of His Majesties so Magnificently built, that of some she may well say, no Shire hath none such, as is *None-such* indeed. And were not *Richmond* a fatal place of *Englands* best Princes, it might in Esteem be ranked with the Richest: For therein dyed the great Conqueror of *France*, King *Edward* the third, the beau-



beautiful *Anne* Daughter to *Charls* the Fourth, Emperour, and intirely beloved Wife to King *Richard* the second; the most wise Prince, King *Henry* the seventh, and the Rarest of her Sex, the Mirrour of Princes, Queen *Elizabeth*, the Worlds Love, and Subjects Joy.

In *Chertsey* Abbey King *Henry* the sixth, who was deposed and made away in the *Tower* of *London*, was first Interred without all Funeral Pomp; but for his holy life was imputed a Saint: and lastly translated, and Intombed at *Windsor*.

### *Hant-shire.*

**N**ear *Ringwood*, from God and peoples service, to Beast and Luxury, thirty six Parish Churches were converted and pulled down by the Conqueror, and thirty miles of circuit inforrested for his Game of Hunting. Wherein his Sons, *Richard* and *Rufus*, with *Henry* the second son to Duke *Robert*

*bert* his first, felt by hasty death the hand of Justice and Revenge: For in the same Forrest, *Richard* by a blasting of a pestilent Air, *Rufus* by a shot taken for a Beast, and *Henry* as *Absalom* hanged by a bough, came to their untimely ends. At so dear a rate the pleasure of Dogs, and harbour for Beasts were bought in the bloud of these Princes.

In the City of *Winchester* was *Richard* and *Rufus* Interred, their bones by Bishop *Fox* were gathered and shrined in little gilt Coffers fixed upon a wall in the Quire, where still they remain carefully preserved.

The Wars betwixt *Maud* the Empress, intituled Lady of *England*, unto whom all the Nobility had sworn Allegiance. And King *Stephen* Earl of *Boltoign* her Cousin German; was prosecuted with such variable Fortunes in many conflicts on both parts, that *Stephen* himself was by her taken Prisoner, and retained in Irons with other extremities used. But the success of War altering,

*Maud*

*Maud* the Empress to save her own life, adventured through the Host of her Enemy, laid in a Coffin fained to be dead, and so was carryed in a Horse-Litter from *Winchester* to *Lutgershall Vices*, and *Glocester*, and thence to *Oxford*, whence the year following she escaped as dangerously by deceiving the Scout Watch in a deep Snow, Anno 1141.

*Wight Island.*

IT is reported that in the year 1176. and twenty three of King *Henry* the second, that in this Island it rained a shower of bloud, which continued for the space of two hours together, to the great wonder and amazement of the people that beheld it with fear.

*Devonshire.*

FROM the Port of *Plymouth* Sir *Francis Drake*, that potent Man at Sea setting forth in the year 1577. In the space

space of two years and ten Months did compass the circle of the Earth by Sea.

*Henry Holland*, Grand-Child to *John Holland*, half Brother to King *Richard* the second, siding with *Lancaster* against *Edward* the fourth, whose Sister was his Wife, was driven to such misery as it is reported, that he was seen all torn and bare-footed to beg his living in the Low-Countries: and lastly his body was cast upon the shore of *Kent* (as if he had perished by shipwrack:) so uncertain is Fortune in her endowments, and the state of Man, notwithstanding his great Birth.

### *Cornwall.*

**B**ESIDES the abundance of Fish that do suffice the Inhabitants, the *Pilchard* is taken, who in great Skuls swarm about the Coast: whence being transported to *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, yield a yearly Revenue of gain unto *Cornwall*. There are Rocks that are not destitute of



of Gold nor Silver; yea, and Diamonds shaped and pointed Angle-wise, and smoothed by nature her self, whereof some are as big as Walnuts, inferiour to the Orient only in blackness and hardness.

Memorable matters for Antiquity and strangeness of sight, are these, at *Boskenna*, is a Trophy erected, which are eighteen stones placed round in compass, and pitched twelve foot each from others, with another far bigger in the very center. These do shew some Victory there attained either by the *Romans*, or else King *Athelstone*. At the foot of the Rocks near unto *St. Michaels Mount*, in the Memory of our Fathers were digged up Spear-heads, Axes, and Swords of Brass wrapped in Linnen, the Weapons that the *Cimbrians* and ancient *Britains* anciently used.

There also the Wring-Cheese doth shew it self, which are huge Rocks heaped one upon another, and the lowest of them the least, fashioned like a Cheese lying

lying pressed under the rest of those Hills, which seemeth very dangerous to be passed under. But near to *Pensans*, and unto *Mounts bay*, a far more strange Rock standeth; namely, *Main-Amber*, which lyeth mounted upon others of meaner size, with so equal a counterpoize, that a Man may move it with the push of his finger; but no strength remove it out of his place.

*Sommerfet-shire.*

**T**His Country, besides other Commodities in some places is enriched by Lead-mines, which yields great Plenty, the most Marchantable Commodity that is in *England*, and vented into all parts of the World: Some places are beautified with Diamonds, as *St. Vincent Rock*, whereof there is great plenty, and so bright of colour, as they might equalize *Indian Diamonds* if they had their hardnes; yet being so many, and so common, they are less sought

sought after or commended.

In this Country is the City of *Bathe*, which takes name of the hot Baths : A place of continual concourse for Persons of all degrees, and almost of all diseases : who by Divine Providence do very often find relief there, the Springs thereof by reason of their Mineral and sulphurous passage, being of such exceeding power and medicinal heat, as that they Cure and Conquer the rebellious stubbornness of corrupt humors.

At *Dunstere*, where (as is reported) a great Lady obtained of her Husband so much Pasture Ground in common by the Town side, for the good and benefit of the Inhabitants, as she was able in a whole day to go about bare-foot.

*Wilt-shire.*

**S** *Salisbury* the chief City, in which every street almost hath a River running thorow in her midst. The Cathedral a most rich Magnificent Church, where-

wherein are as many Windows as there are days in the year, as many cast Pillars of Marble, as there are hours in the year: and as many Gates for entrance, as there are months in the year.

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Aurelius Ambrosius *buried at Stoneheng, Anno 500.*

**T**His ancient Monument was erected by *Aurelius*, Surnamed *Ambrosius* King of the *Brittains*, whose Nobility in the Reign of *Vortiger* (his Countrys scourge) about the year 475. by the Treachery of the *Saxons*, on a day of parley were there slaughtered, and their bodys there Interred. In Memory whereof, this King *Aurel* caused this Trophy to be set up, Admirable to Posterities. Both in form and quantity; the matter thereof are stones in great bigness, containing twenty eight foot and more in length, and ten in bredth: these are set in the ground by two and two, and



and a third laid Gate-wise over-thwart  
 fastn'd with tenons & mortasses wrought  
 in the same, which seem very dangerous  
 to all that pass there under. The form  
 is round, and as it seemeth hath been  
 circulated with three ranks of these  
 stones: Many whereof are now fallen  
 down, and the uttermost whereof con-  
 taineth in compass three hundred foot  
 by measure of assize. They all are  
 rough, and of a gray colour, standing  
 within a Trench that hath been much  
 deeper. In this place this foresaid King  
*Aurelius*, with two more of the *Brittish*  
 Kings his Successors have been buried  
 with many more of their Nobility: and  
 in this place under little banks, to this  
 day are found by digging bones of  
 Mighty men, and Armour of large and  
 ancient fashion. Not far hence is seen  
 the ruins of an old Fortress, thought by  
 some to be built there by the *Romans*,  
 when this Kingdom was possessed by  
 their Emperours.

*Bark-shire.*

**I**N *Reading*, in the Collegiate Church of the Abbey, King *Henry* the first and Queen (lay both veiled and Crowned) with their Daughter *Maud* the Empress, called the Lady of *England*, were Interred, as the private History of the place avoucheth.

But of far greater Magnificence and State is the Castle of *Windsor* : A most Princely Pallace and Mansion of His Majesty. In this Castle was King *Edward* the third born, and here held at one and the same time Prisoners, *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scotland*. Neither was it ever graced with greater Majesty then by the Institution of the most Honourable Order of the Garter, the invention thereof some ascribe to be from a Garter falling from his Queen, or rather from *Joan* Countess of *Salisbury*, a Lady of an uncomparable beauty, as she danced before him,

him, whereat the by-standers smiling, he gave the impress to check all evil conceits: and in Golden Letters imbellished the Garter with this French Posie; *Honi Soit Qui Maly Pense.* The Princely Chappel of *Windsor* is graced with the bodies of *Henry the 6th.* and *Edward the 4th.* Kings of *England*; the one of *Lancaster*, the other of *York*, as also King *Henry the 8th.* lyeth there Interred.

*Finch-hampsted*: For wonder inferior to none, where (as our Writers do witness) that in the year a thousand one hundred, a Well boiled up with streams of blood, and fifteen days together continued that Spring, whose Waters made red all others where they came; to the great amazement of the beholders.

### *Middlesex.*

**L**ondon: This City doth shew as the Cedars among the other trees, being the seat of the *British* Kings, the Chamber of the *English*, the Model

of the Land, and the Mart of the World. For thither are brought the silk of *Asia*, the spices from *Africa*, the balms from *Grecia*, and the riches of both the *Indies*, *East* and *West*. No City standing so long in Fame, nor any for Divine and Politick Government may with her be compared.

In King *Johns* time a Bridge of Stone was made over *Thames*, upon nineteen Arches, for length, breadth, beauty, and building, the like again cannot be found in the World.

*Essex.*

**I**N the year 1581. an Army of Mice so over ran the Marshes in *Deuery Hundred*, near unto *South-Minster* in this County, that they shore the grasse to the very roots, and so tainted the same with their venemous teeth, that a great Murrain fell upon the Cattel which grazed thereon, to the great loss of their owners.

*Suffolk.*



*Suffolk.*

**R** *Alph Coggeshall* in the Monuments of *Colchester*, declareth, that a Fish in all parts like a Man was taken near *Orford*, and for six Months was kept in the Castle: whence after he escaped, went again to the Sea.

As strange, but most true, was a crop of Pease, that without tillage or sowing grew in the Rocks, betwixt this *Orford* and *Aldeburgh*, in the year 1555. when by unseasonable weather a great dearth was in the Land, there in *August* were gathered above one hundred Quarters, and in blossoming remained as many more, where never grass grew, or Earth ever seen, but hard sollid Rocks three yards deep under the roots.

*Hereford-shire.*

**A** *T Langley* in this Country was buried *Richard* the second, that un-

fortunate King, who in the Cell of Fryers Preachers was there first buried: but afterwards removed and enshrined at *Westminster*: And in another *Langley*, near the *East* from thence was born that Pontifical *Breakspear*, Bishop of *Rome*, known by the name of *Hadrian* the fourth (and famous for his Stirrup-holding by *Frederick* the Emperour) whose breath was lastly stopped by a fly that flew into his mouth.

*Bedford-shire.*

**I**N the year 1399. immediately before those Civil Wars broke out between the Princes of *York* and *Lancaster*. The River *Ouse* near unto *Harwood* stood suddenly still, and refrained to pass any further; so that forward men passed three miles together on foot in the very depth of her channel, and backwards the waters swelled unto a great height, which was observed by the judicious, to fore-tell some unkind divi-

division that shortly should arise.

*Buckingham-shire.*

**A** *Shridge* Town hath been in great repute for the bloud (supposed out of Christs sides) brought out of *Germany* by *Henry* the Eldest son of *Richard* King of the *Romans*, and Earl of *Cornwal*, whereunto resorted great concourse of people for Devotion, and Adoration thereof. But when the Sunshine of the Gospel had pierced through such clouds of darkness: it was perceived apparently to be only Honey clarified and coloured with Saffron, as was openly shewed at *Pauls* Cross by the Bishop of *Rocheſter*, the twenty fourth of *February*, 1538.

*Oxford-shire.*

**M**Emorable places of Note, either for Actions therein happening,

or for their own famous esteem, are the Roll-rich-stones standing near unto *Enisham*, in the *South* of this shire, a Monument of huge stones set round in compass, in manner of Stone-henge, of which fabulous Tradition hath reported forsooth, that they were Metamorphosed from men, but in truth were there erected upon some great Victory obtained in the year 876.

*Wood-stock* is a most ancient and Magnificent Pallace, built to that glory by King *Henry* the first, and enlarged with a Labyrinth of many windings by King *Henry* the second, to hide from his jealous *Funo*, his intirely beloved Concubine *Rosamond Clifford*, a Damosel of surpassing beauty; where notwithstanding, followed by a Clew of silk that fell from her lap, she was surprized and poysoned by Queen *Eleanor* his Wife: and was buried at *God-stow* Nunnery, in the midst of the Quire under a hearse of silk, set about with lights.



*Glocester-shire.*

**T**HE Inhabitants in some parts of this shire, enjoy a private custom to this day, that the Goods and Lands of condemned persons fall unto the Crown, but only for a year and a day, and then return to the next Heirs, contrary to the custom of all *England* besides.

*Glocester City* : In this Church the unfortunate Prince, King *Edward* the second under a Monument of Alabaster doth lye, who being murdered at *Barkly Castle*, by the cruelty of *French Isabel* his Wife was there Intombed. And not far from him another Prince as unfortunate ; namely, *Robert Curthoise* the Eldest son of *William* the Conquerour, lyeth in a painted Wooden tomb in the midst of the Quire, whose eyes were pluckt out in *Cardiff Castle*, wherein he was kept prisoner twenty six years, with all contumelious indignities , until  
through

through extream Anguish he ended his life.

*Barkley* Castle, where King *Edward* the second was through his Fundament run into his bowels with a red burning spit.

*Tewkesbury* the fatal period of King *Henry* the sixth his Government, and the wound of the *Lancastrian* cause; for in a Battel there fought in 1471. Prince *Edward* the only Son of King *Henry*, had his brains dashed out in a most shameful manner, the Queen his Mother taken prisoner, and most of the Favourites slain and beheaded. And at *Alderley* a little Town standing eight miles from the *Severn*, upon the hills to this day are found Cockles, Periwinkles, and Oysters of sollid stone: which whether they have been shell-fish and living Creatures, or else the sports of Nature in her Works. Let the Natural Philosophers dispute and Judge.

Here-

*Hereford-shire*

**O**F rare Note in this shire are said to be *Bone-well*, a Spring not far from *Richards Castle*, wherein are continually found little fishes bones, but not a fin seen: and being wholly cleansed thereof, will notwithstanding have again the like, whether naturally produced, or in veins thither brought, no man knoweth.

But more admirable was the Work of the Omnipotent in the year 1571. When the *Macleay-Hill* in the East of the shire rouzed it self out of a dead sleep, with a roaring noise removed from the place where it stood, and for three days together travelled from her first site, to the great amazement and fear of the beholders: It began to journey upon the 7<sup>th</sup>. day of *February*, being *Saturday*, at six of the Clock at night, and by seven the next morning had gone forty paces, carrying with it  
sheep

sheep in their Coats, hedge-rows, and  
 trees, whereof some were over-turned,  
 and some that stood upon the Plain, are  
 firmly growing upon the Hill; those  
 that were *East* were turned *West*, and  
 those in the *West* were set in the *East*:  
 in which remove it overthrew *Kinna-*  
*ston* Chappel, and turned two High-  
 ways near a hundred yards from their  
 usual place, paths formerly trod. The  
 ground thus travelling, was about twen-  
 ty six Acres, which opening her self  
 with Rocks and all, bare the Earth be-  
 fore it four hundred yards space without  
 any stay, leaving that which was Pastu-  
 rage in place of the Tillage, and the Til-  
 lage over-spread with Pasturage. Last-  
 ly, over-whelmed her lower parts,  
 mounted to an Hill of twelve Fathoms  
 high, and there rested her self after  
 three days travel; remaining his mark,  
 that so laid his hand upon this Rock,  
 whose power hath poysed the Hills in  
 his ballance.



*Worcester-shire.*

**I**N the midst of the Quire in *St. Marys* Church in *Worcester* City, resteth the body of King *John* (the great with-stander of the Popes proceedings) under a Monument of white Marble in Princely Vestures, with his Portraiture thereon according to life.

*Warwick-shire.*

**C***oventry* City : The Citizens having highly offended their first Lord *Leofrick*, had their privileges infringed, and themselves oppressed with many heavy Tributes, whose Wife *Lady Godiva* pitying their Estates, unceasingly sued for their Peace, and that with such importunacy, as hardly could be said whether was greater, his hatred, or her love; at last over-come with her continual intercessions, he granted her suit upon an uncivil, and (as he thought)

an

an unacceptable condition (which was) that she should Ride naked through the face of the City, and that openly at high Noon-day: This notwithstanding she thankfully accepted, and performed the Act accordingly injoyed; for this Lady *Godiva* stripping her self of all rich attire, let loose the tresses of her fair hair, which on every side so covered her nakedness, that no part of her body was uncivil to sight: whereby she redeemed the former freedom, and remissions of such heavy Tributes.

At *Cofford Gate* in *Coventry*, did hang the shield-bone of a Wild-bore, far bigger then the greatest Ox bone: with whose snout the great pit called *Swanswell* was turned up, and was slain by the famous *Guy*.

At *Leamington*, far from the Sea, a Spring of Salt water boileth up, and *Newenham Regis* most soveraign water against the Stone, green Wounds, Ulcers, and Impostumes, and drank with Salt looseth, but with Sugar bindeth the

the body, and turneth Wood into Stone.

*Northampton-shire.*

**N**otwithstanding the simple and gentle sheep, of all Creatures the most harmless : are now become so Ravenous, that they begin to devour men, waste fields, and depopulate houses ; if not whole Town-ships, as one merrily hath written.

*Rutland-shire.*

**N**ear the Lord *Harringtons* house *Burley*, standeth *Okham* a fair Market-town, which Lordship the said Lord Baron enjoyeth, with a Royalty somewhat extraordinary, which is this : If any Noble by birth come within the precinct of the same Lordship, he shall forfeit as an homage a shooe from the Horse whereon he rideth, unless he redeem it at a price with Money. In witness

ness whereof, there are many Horse-shoes nailed upon the Shire-hall door, some of large size and ancient fashion.

*Leicester-shire.*

**K**ing *Richard* the third, (*vid.*) Crouch-back *Richard* the Usurper, who from the City of *Leicester* set forth in one day in great Pomp, and in battel-array, to keep the Crown sure upon his own helmet in a sore fought field, yielded both it and his life, unto the Head and Hands of *Henry* of *Richmond* his Conquerour, and the next day was brought back like a Hog, naked and torn, and with contempt without tears obscurely buried in the Gray-Fryers in this City; whose suppression hath suppressed the Plot place of his Grave, and only the Stone-Chest wherein he was laid (a drinking trough now for Horses in a common Inn) retaineth the Memory of that great Monarchs Funeral: And so did a Stone in  
the



the Church and Chappel of St. *Maries*, inclose the Corps of the proud and pontifical Cardinal *Wolsey*, who had prepared for himself a far more richer Monument.

*Lutterworth*: Where the famous *John Wickliffe*, *Englands* Morning-Star, dispersed the clouds of all Papistical darkness, by preaching the Gospel in that his charge, and stile of his Pen, so piercing in power, that the Man of sin ever since hath been better known to the world.

*Lincoln-shire.*

**T**His Country affordeth great Plenty of Fowl and Fish, exceeding any other in the Realm, wherein at some times and season of the year, hath been taken in Nets. In *August* at one draught, above three thousand Mallards, and other Fowls of the like kind,

At *Harlaxton* was plowed up a brazen Vessel, wherein was inclosed a Golden

G

Hel-

Helmet of an ancient fashion, set with precious stones, which was presented to *Katherine of Spain*, Wife and Dowager to King *Henry* the eight.

At *Bullingbrooke* was King *John* poisoned by *Simon* a Monk of *Smynsted* Abbey, and of Queen *Eleanor*, wife to King *Edward* the first, the Mirrour of Wedlock, and Love to the Commons, who at *Harby* near *Bullingbrooke*, his Birth place, ended her life.

### Nottingham-shire.

**I**N this Town are many strange Vaults hewed out of the Rocks, and those under the Castle of an especial note, one for the story of Christs passion engraven in the Walls, and cut by the hand of *David* the second, King of *Scots*, whilst he was therein detained prisoner. Another wherein the Lord *Mortimer* was surprized in the Non-age of King *Edward* the third ever since bearing the name of *Mortimers* Hole; these

these have their stairs and several rooms made artificially even out of the Rocks, as also in that Hill are dwelling Houses with winding stairs, windows, chimneys, and room above room, wrought all out of the same Rock.

*Darby-shire.*

**T**Hings of strange note are the hot water Springs bursting forth of the ground at *Buxton*, where out of the Rock within the compass of eight yards, nine Springs arise, eight of them warm, but the ninth very cold. These run from under a fair square building of free stone, and about threescore paces off, receive another hot Spring from a well, near unto which another very cold Spring bubbled up, daily experience sheweth they are good for the stomach and sinews, and very pleasant to bathe the body in. Not far thence is *Elden* hole, the Waters that trickle from the top of that Cave (which indeed is very

spacious, butt of a low and narrow entrance) do congeal into stone, and hang as Ickles in the roof very white, and somewhat Chrystal-like. And seven miles thence upon a Mounted hill, standeth a Castle, under which there is a hole or Cave in the ground of a marvellous capacity, which is commonly called the Devils Arse in the Peak.

*Shropshire* hath nothing remarkable.

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*The County Palatine of Chester.*

**C***hester* having been made a Principality by *Richard* the 2d. and styled himself Prince of *Chester*, King *Henry* the 3d. gave it to his eldest Son Prince *Edward*, against whom *Lewlin* Prince of *Wales* gathered a mighty Band, and with them did the Country much harm, even unto the Cities gates. With the like Skar-Fiers it had oft times been afrighted, which they



they lastly defenced with a Wall made of the Welsh mens heads, on the South side of *Dee* in *Hanbridge*.

*Chester* in the days of King *Edgar*, was in most flourishing Estate, wherein he had the Homage of eight other Kings, who rowed his Barge from *St. Johns* to his Pallace, himself holding the Helm as their Supreme.

*Lancashire.*

**B**Y the civil Wars of *Tork* and *Lancaster* was bred and brought forth that bloody division and fatal strife of the Noble Houses, which for many years together molested the peace and quiet of the Land, and defiled the earth with blood: there were thirteen fields fought, and three Kings of *England*, one Prince of *Wales*, twelve Dukes, one Marquess, eighteen Earls, one Viscount, and three and twenty Barons, besides Knights and Gentlemen, lost their lives in the same; yet at last, by the happy Mar-

Marriage of *Henry* the seventh, King of *England*, next heir to the house of *Lancaster*, with *Elizabeth* Daughter and heir to *Edward* the fourth of the house of *York*; the White and red Roses were conjoyned in the happy uniting of those two divided Families.

*York-shire.*

**H** *Alifax* once called *Horton*, and touching the alteration of the name, this pretty story is related of it; namely, that a Clerk (for so they call him) being far in Love with a Maid, and by no means either of long praises or large promises, able to gain like affection at her hands: when he saw his hopes frustrate, and that he was not like to have his purpose of her, turned his love into rage, and cut of the Maids head, which being afterwards hung upon an Ewe tree, common people counted it as an hallowed Relique till it was rotten: And afterward (such was the credulity of

of that time) it maintained the opinion of reverence and Religion still, for the people resorted thither on Pilgrimage, and perswaded themselves, that the little veins that spread out between the bark and body of the Ewe-tree like fine threds were the very hairs of the Maids head: Hereupon it was called by this name *Halgifax*, or *Haly-fax*, that is, *Holy-hair*.

Under *Knausbrouh* there is a Well called Dropping-well, in which the Waters spring not out of the veins of the earth, but distil and trickle down from the Rocks that hang over it, it is of that vertue and efficacy, that it turns Wood into Stone; for what Wood soever is put into it, will be shortly covered over with a stony bark, and be turned into stone, as hath been often observed.

*St. Wilfrids Needle*, a place very famous in times past for the narrow hole in the close vaulted room under the ground, by which womens honesties

were wont to be tryed ; for such as were chaste pass through with much facility , but as many as had plaid false, were miraculously held fast, and could not creep through.

*The West Riding of York-shire.*

**T**Hose Mountains near unto *Richmond*, on the top whereof are found certain stones much like unto sea-winkles , Cockles , and other Sea fish, which if they be not the wonders of Nature, we may deem to be the undoubted tokens of the general deluge, that in *Noahs* time over-flowed the whole face of the Earth.

Also the River *Swale*, among the English was reputed a very Sacred River, and Celebrated with an universal glory; for that (the English Saxons first embracing Christianity) in one day above ten thousand men, besides a Multitude of Women and Children, were therein baptized unto Christ, by the hands of *Paulinus* Arch-bishop of York. *The*



*The North and East Riding.*

**P**Laces of eminent Note, are *Whitby*, where are found certain stones fashioned like Serpents, folded, and wrapped round in a Reath, even the very pastimes of Nature, who when she is wearied (as it were) with serious works, sometimes forgeth and shapeth things by way of sport and recreation; so that by the credulous they are thought to have been Serpents, which a Coat or crust of stones had now covered all over, and by the prayers of *St. Hilda* turned to stones. And also there are certain fields here adjoyning, where Geese flying over fall down suddenly to the ground, to the great admiration of all men.

*Ounsbery hill*, besides a Spring of Medicinable waters for the eyes, is a Prognostication unto her Neighbours, whose head being covered with a cloudy cap, presageth some tempestuous storms or showers

showers to follow. At *Huntly Nabe*, are stones found at the roots of certain Rocks, of divers bigness, so artificially shaped round by nature in manner of a Globe, as if they had been made by the Turners hand. In which (if you break them) are found stony Serpents, enwrapped round like a reath, but most of them headless.

*The Bishoprick of Durham.*

**T**Hings of rare note observed in this shire, are three pits of a wonderful depth, commonly called the *Hell Kettles*, which are adjoyning near unto *Darlington*, whose waters are somewhat warm. These are thought to come of an Earth-quake, which happened in the year 1179. whereof the Chronicle of *Tinmouth* maketh mention, whose Record is this, On *Christmas-day* at *Oxenhall* in the Territory of *Darlington*, within the Bishoprick of *Durham*, the ground heaved up aloft, like unto a high Tower,

Tower, and so continued all that day, as it were unmoveable until the Evening, and then fell with so horrible a noise, that it made all the Neighbour dwellers fore afraid; and the earth swallowed it up, and made in the same place a deep pit, which is there to be seen for a testimony unto this day.

Of no less admiration are certain stones lying within the River *Weere*, at *Butterbee* near *Durham*, from whose ebb and low-water in the Summer, issueth a certain Salt reddish water, which with the sun waxeth white, and growing into a thick substance, becometh a necessary salt to the use of the by-dwellers.

*Westmorland* nothing worth noting.

### *Cumberland.*

**T**He Rivers in this Country feed a kind of Muskle that bringeth forth Pearl, wherein the mouth of the *Irt*, as they lye gaping and sucking in dew, the Country people gather and sell

sell to the Lapidaries, to their own little, and the buyers great gain. But the Mines Royal of Copper, whereof this Country yieldeth much, is for use the Richest of all: at *Keswick* and *Newland*, is the black lead gotten, whose plenty maketh it of no great esteem, otherwise a Commodity that could hardly be missed.

At *Burgh* upon the sand, was the fatal end of our famous Monarch King *Edward* the first, who there leaving his Wars unfinished against *Scotland*, left his troubles, and soon missed life, to his untimely and soon lamented death.

And at *Salkelds* upon the River *Eden*, a Monument of seventy stones, each of them ten foot high above ground, and one of them at the entrance fifteen, as a Trophy of Victory, was erected. These are by the by-dwellers called *Long Meg* and her Daughters.



*Northumberland.*

**T**He chiefeſt Commodity that enricheth Country, is that which we call Sea-Coals, whereof there is ſuch plenty and abundance digged up, as they do not only return a great gain to the Inhabitants, but procure alſo much pleaſure and profit to others. No place of this Province vents forth ſo many of theſe Sea-Coals into other Regions as *New-Caſtle* doth.

The Inhabitants of *Morpeth* ſet their own Town on fire in the year 1215. in the ſpight they bore to King *John*, for that he and his Rutars over-ran theſe Countries.

*Man Island.*

**T**His Commodity makes this Iſland more happy then we are here, for the people are there free from all neceſſary commencements of Suits, from

from long and dilatory Pleas, and from frivolous Feeing of Lawyers. No Judge or Clerks of the Court take there any penny for drawing Instruments, or making of Processess. All Controversies are there determined by certain Judges, without writings or other Charges, and them they call Deemsters, and chuse forth among themselves. If any complaint be made to the Magistrate for wrongs either done or suffered, he presently taketh up a stone, and fixeth his mark upon it, and so delivereth it unto the party Plaintiff, by vertue of which he both calls his adversary to appearance, and to produce his Witnesses. If the case fall out to be more litigious, and of greater consequence than can easily be ended, it is then referred to twelve men, whom they term the Keys of the Island. And this Island is so well managed for matter of Rule and civil Discipline, that every man there possesseth his own in peace and safety. No man lives in dread or danger of losing what he

he hath. Men are not there inclined to robbing, or thieving, or licentious living.

This Isle prohibits the customary manner of begging from door to door, detesting the disorders, as well Civil as Ecclesiastical of Neighbour-Nations. That which deserves to be committed to Memory, is, that the Women of this Country, wheresoever they go out of their doors, gird themselves about with the winding-sheet that they purpose to be buryed in, to shew themselves mindful of their Mortality; and such of them as are at any time condemned to dye, are sowed within a sack, and flung from a Rock into the Sea.

This Island is in length 20 Miles, the widest part is scarce nine Miles, the whole compass about, is fourscore and two Miles.

*Holy Island.*

**T**His Island from *East* to *West* is about two thousand two hundred and fifty paces, so that the circumference cannot be great.

*Farn Isle.*

**T**He bredth of this Isle is but five Miles, and the length no more ; the whole circumference extends it self no further then to fifteen Miles.

*Garnsey.*

**T**His Isle lyeth in length from *Plimmouth-bay* South-west, to *Lancross de Anckers* North-east, thirteen Miles; in bredth from *St. Martins* point South-east, to the *Howe* North-west, nine miles; and is in circuit thirty six miles.

In this Isle is neither Toad, Snake, Adder, or any other venomous Creature;



ture, whereas *Fersey* hath great plenty, their fields in the Summer time are so naturally garnished with Flowers of all sorts, that a Man (being there) might conceit himself to be in a pleasant Artificial Garden: Among the Rocks is found a hard stone, which we term *Emerill*. This stone is serviceable for many purposes, and many Trades, as *Glasiers*, &c. but especially for the *Gold-smiths* and *Lapidaries*, to cut their precious stones.

### *Fersey.*

**T**His Island is in length ten miles, and in breadth six miles, the whole circuit of the Island being thirty eight miles.

*Pembroke-shire*, in this shire nothing remarkable.

H

*Caer*

*Caermarden-shire.*

**I**N the ruins of *Carreg-Castle*, which stood mounted on a high hill, under which many Vaults and spacious Caves far into the ground are seen, wherein is thought the people unable to fight, were therein secured in time of their Wars. Where also is a Well, that in this place twice in four and twenty hours ebbing, and twice flowing, resembleth the unstable Motions of the main Sea.

*Glamorgan-shire.*

**T**Hings of strange note, that in a Rock or Cliff upon the Sea-side, and Island of *Barry*, lying near the South-east point of this Country, is heard out of a little chink, the noise as it were of Smiths at their work; one while the blowing of Bellows to increase the heat, then the stroaks of the hammer, and found

found of the Anvil; sometimes the noise of the Grind-stone in grinding of Iron Tools, then the hissing sparks of Steel-gads, as they fly from their beating, with the puffing noise of flames in a Furnace.

More *Westward* from hence, upon the River *Ogmore*, and near unto *Newton*, in a sandy plain about an hundred paces from *Severn*, there springeth a Well, though not of the clearest water, whereat the flowing and fulness of the Sea can hardly any water be gotten, but at the ebb and fall of the Tide, it walloweth up a main.

And upon the same shore more *North* and by *West*, on the top of a hill called *Minyd-Margan*, is erected a Monument inscribed with a strange Character, and as strange a conceit held thereof by the by-dwellers, whose opinions are possessed, that if any Man read the same, he shall shortly after dye.

*Monmouth.*

**O**ur King *Henry* the V the great  
 Triumpher over *France*, was  
 born in *Monmouth*.

*Brecknock-shire.*

**T**He *Welshmen* relate of a Prince na-  
 med *Brechavins*, the Father of an  
 holy off-spring, whose twenty four  
 Daughters were all of them Saints.

From the top of a Hill, in *welsh* called  
*Monnch-devuy*, or *Cadier Arthur*; if  
 any man from the *North-east* Rock cast  
 their Cloaks, Hats, and Staves, notwith-  
 standing will never fall, but with the  
 Air and wind return back, and blow up;  
 neither will any descend from that Cliff  
 being so cast, unless it be stone or some  
 Metalline substance, affirming the cause  
 to be the Clouds, which are seen to  
 rack much lower than the top of that  
 hill.

As



As strange a tale is told of the *Meer Llynſavathan*, two Miles East from *Brecknock*, which at the breaking of her frozen Ice, maketh a fearful sound like unto Thunder. In which place as is reported, sometimes stood a fair City, which was swallowed up in an Earthquake, and resigned her Stone-walls unto this deep and broad water.

*Radnor-shire.*

**N**ear *Knigton* a Market Town, is *Offaes Ditch* which runs along by the Mountain, which was a bound set to separate the *Welsh* from the *English*.

A Law was made, that it should be present death for the *Welsh* to pass over the same.

*Cardigan-shire.*

**I**N *Tyui*, the *Beaver* hath been found, a Creature living both by land and water, whose stones the Physicians

and hold in great price. His fore-feet are like unto a Dogs, but the hinder whole skinned as is the Goose, like Oars giving him swift motion in swimming, his tail broad and Gristly, he useth a stern, wherewith on the sudden he can divert his swift floating course.

*Mount-Gomery-shire*, nothing there remarkable.

*Merioneth-shire.*

**H**ills there are so high, as it is affirmed by one, that shepherds upon their tops falling at odds in the Morning, and challenging the field for fight, before they can come together to try out the Quarrel, the day will be spent, and the heat of their fury shut up with their sleep.

*Denbigh-shire.*

**T**his is worth observing, both for Admiration and Antiquity, that in the

the Parish of *Llan-funan* within this County, there is a place compass cut out of the main Rock by mans hand, in the side of a stony hill, wher ein there be four and twenty seats to sit in, some less, some bigger, where Children and young men coming to seek their Cattel, use to sit, and to have their sports. And at this day they commonly call it *King Arthurs Round Table*.

*Flint-shire.*

**T**His Country hath many shallow Rivers in it, but none of fame and note, but *Dee* and *Clyde*. How be it there is a Spring not far from *Rudland Castle*, of great report and antiquity, which is termed *Holy-well*, and is commonly called *St. Winefrids Well*, of whom antiquity thus reporteth, that *Winefrid* a Christian Virgin, very fair and vertuous, was doted upon by a young lustful Prince or Lord of the Country, who not being able to rule his head-strong affections,

ctions, having many times in vain attempted and tryed her chastity, both by rich Gifts, and large Promises, could not by any means obtain his desires, he therefore (in a place of advantage) suddenly surprized and ravished her weak (yet resisting) body. After the deed done, the cruel Tyrant, to stop her crys and acclamations, slew her, and cut off her head, out of which place did suddenly arise a Spring that continueth to this day, carrying from the Fountain such a forcible stream and currant, as the like is not found in Christendom. Over the head of the Spring there is built a Chappel of Free-stone, with Pillars curiously wrought and ingraved, in the Chancel whereof, and Glasse window, the Picture of the Virgin is drawn, together with the Memorial of her life and death. To this Fountain Pilgrims are accustomed to repair in their zealous, but blind devotion, and divers others resort to Bathe in, holding firmly that the water is of much vertue.

There



There be many Red stones in the bottom of this Well, and much green Moss growing upon the sides, the superstition of the people holding that these Red spots in the stones were drops of the Ladies bloud, which all the water in the Spring can never wash away, and that the Moss about the Wall was her hair, which though some of it be given to every stranger that comes, yet it never wasteth. But howsoever this be carried for truth by the Tradition of time, the Moss it-self smells exceeding sweet.

*Carnaervon-shire.*

**K**ing *Edward* the second was born at *Carnaervon*, in a Tower of the Castle; he was the first Prince of *Wales* of the English Line.

There are in this shire two Pools called the *Mears*, the one of which produceth great store of fish, but all having only one eye; and in the other there is a moveable Island, which as soon as a  
man

man treadeth on, it forthwith floateth a great way off, whereby the *Welsh* are said to have often escaped, and deluded their Enemies assailing them.

*Anglesea-Island.*

**T**He length of this Island is twenty miles, in bredth seventeen miles, the whole circumference amounting to-wards seventy miles.

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*Out of Scotlands General Description.*

**T**His Nations Original by some hath been derived from *Scota*, the supposed Daughter of the *Egyptian* King *Pharaoh*, that nourished *Moses*, who having marryed *Gaithelus*, the son of *Cecrops* (the Founder of *Athens*) who first seating in *Spain*, passed thence into *Ireland*, and lastly into *Scotland*, where his Wife *Scota* gave name to the Nation.

In this Country is the dark Wood *Caledonia*, famous for the Wild White Bulls that therein were bred, whose Manes were Lion-like, thick and curled, of nature fierce and cruel, and so hateful to Mankind, that they abhorred whatsoever was by them handled or breathed upon; but because the flesh was pleasant and dainty to the mouth, the whole race of them is extinguished.

It is Admirable, the report that is given of this Country, as to the plenty of Cattel, Fish and Fowl there abiding, fish so plentiful, that men in some places (for delight) on Horse-back hunt Salmon with Spears, and a certain Fowl, which some call Soland-Geese, spreading so thick in the Air, that they even darken the Suns-light; of whose flesh, feathers and Oil, the Inhabitants in some parts make great use and gain; yea, and even of fishes brought by them, abundant provision for Diet, as also of the sticks brought to make their Nests) plentiful provision for fewel.

With

With these of Wonders, might be spoken of the Natures of those two famous *Loughs*, *Lomand* and *Nessa*, the latter whereof never freezeth in Winter, though never so extream, and the Waters of the other most raging in the fairest and calmest weather, wherein also floteth an Island that removeth from place to place, as the wind forceth her spongeous and unfastned body. In *Buquhan* upon the banks of *Ratra* is a Well, whose trickling drops turn (in Piramidy wise) into hard stone, and another near *Edinbraugh* that floteth with *Bitumen*. In *Dee* and *Done*, besides the admired plenty of Salmons, is found a Shell-fish, called the Horse-Muscle, where Pearls are engendred most precious for Physick, and some of them so Orient, that they give no place to the choicest.

The Western Islands lying scattered in the *Deucalidonia* Sea, were anciently ruled by a King of their own, whose maintenance was out of their common  
Coffers,



Coffers, and the Regal Authority never continued in lineal succession; for (to prevent that) their Kings were not permitted to have Wives of their own, but might by their Laws accompany with other mens, as the like Law was in the other parts of *Scotland*, that the Virginiety of all new Wives, should be the Land-Lords prey, till King *Malcolme* enacted, that half a Mark should be paid for Redemption.

More North, lie the Isles of *Shetland*, where as *Tzetzes* fableth, the Souls of good men are ferryed into those Elizian Fields that ever grow green, but their fictions intended only that the virtuous Souls of the dead passed the uttermost bounds of earthly abode, and attained to an over-pleasing repose, and ever flourishing happiness; which whether they borrowed from the Description of Paradise, (taken both for a fair Garden, and the Souls happy rest) is hard to define.

*Out of the Description of Ireland.*

**T**He Manners and Customs of the Wild *Irish* are thus set forth by *Strabo*. The Inhabitants (saith he) of *Ireland* are more rude then the *Britains*, they feed upon the flesh of men; yea, and think it a point of worth to eat their dead Parents, wantonly they accompany with Women, making no difference of other mens wives, their own Sisters, nor of their natural Mothers; but of these things (saith he) we have no certain witness of sufficient credit. *Pomponius Mela* recordeth, that the *Irish* are uncivil, ignorant of Vertues, and void of Religion. And *Solinus* affirmeth, that after Victory they drink the blood of the slain, and besmear their own Faces therewith, so given to War, that the mother at the birth of a man-child, feedeth the first meat into her Infants mouth upon the point of her Husbands sword, and

and with heathenish imprecations, wisheth that it may dye no otherwise then in War, or by sword.

But from these ancient and barbarous manners, we will come to the conditions of their middle time, whom *Giraldus Cambrensis* describeth as followeth. The *Irish* (saith he) are a strong and bold people, Martial and Prodigal in War; nimble, stout and haughty of heart; careless of life, but greedy of glory; courteous to strangers, constant in Love, light of belief, impatient of injury, given to fleshly lusts, and in enmity implacable. At the baptizing of their Infants, their manner was, not to dip their right arms into the water, that so (as they thought) they might give a more deep and incurable blow, never calling them by the name of their Parents whilest they lived together, but at their death took it upon them: Their Women nursed not their Children they bare, and they that nursed others, did affect and love them much more than their own.

So



So much were they given to Fantastical conceits, that they held it very ominous to give their Neighbours Fire upon *May-day*, to eat an odd Egg; endangered the death of their Horse; And before they cast in their seed, they sent salt into the field; to hang up the shells in the roof, was a preservative of the Chickens from the Kite; to set up green boughs at their doors in the month of *May*, increased their Kines Milk, and to spit upon Cattel, they held it good against Witchery, whereof *Ireland* was full.

Superstitious Idolatry among the Wild *Irish* was common, yielding divine honour unto the Moon after the change, unto whom they both bowed their knees, and made supplications, and with a Loud Voice would thus speak unto that Planet, *We pray thee leave us in as good Estate as thou foundst us.* Wolves they did make as their God-fis, terming them *Chari Christ*, and so thought themselves preserved from their hurts;



hurts, the hoofs of dead Horses they accounted and held Sacred: About childrens necks they hung the beginning of St. *Johns* Gospel, a crooked nail of an Horse shooe, or a piece of a wolves-skin, and both the sucking Child and Nurse were girt with Girdles finely plated with Womans hair; so far they wandred into the ways of error, in making these arms the strength of their healths.

Their Wives were many, by reason of Divorcements, and their Maids married at twelve years of Age, whose Customs were to send to their lovers, bracelets plated, and curiously wrought of their own hair, so far following *Venus* in the knots of these allurements. The men wore Linnen shirts exceedingly large, stained with Saffron, the sleeves wide, and hanging to their knees, strait and short Trusses plated thick in the skirts, their Breeches close to the thighs, a short skeine hanging point down before, and a Mantle most times cast over their heads. The women wore their

hair plated in curious manner, hanging down their backs and shoulders from under foulden wreaths of fine Linnen, rolled about their heads, rather loding the wearer then delighting the beholder; for as the one was most seemly, so the other was unsightly, their necks was hung with Chains and Carkaneths, their Arms wreathed with many Bracelets, and over their side garments the Shag Rug Mantles, purfled with a deep fringe of divers colours, both Sexes accounting idleness their only liberty, and ease their greatest riches.

In Wars they were forward, and fought with Battle-axes, whose bearers were called *Galloglasses*, the common souldier, but lightly armed, who served with darts and sharp skeines, their Trumpet was a Bag-pipe, and word for encounter *Pharroh*, which at the first Onset with great acclamation they uttered, and he that did not, was taken into the Air, and carryed into the Vale of *Kerry*, where transformed (as they did believe) he

he remained until he was hunted with hounds from thence to his home.

For the dying and dead, they hired Women to mourn, who expostulated with the sick, why he would die; and dead, at his Funeral such out-crys were made, such clapping of hands, such howlings, and gestures, that one would think their sorrows unrecoverable, holding the opinion of *Pythagoras* for their souls departed.

Their Diet in necessity was slender, feeding upon Water-creffes, Roots, Mushrooms, Shamroh, Butter tempered with Oatmeal, Milk, Whey; yea, and raw fish, the bloud being crushed out; their use was also to let their Kine bloud, which standing a while, and coming to Jelly, with Butter they did eat as a very good dish.

*Out of the Description of the Civil Wars  
fought in England, Wales, and Ire-  
land.*

**F**rance felt the heavy hands of *Edward* and *Henry* our English Kings, when the one of them at *Poictiers* took Prisoners *John* King of *France*, and *Philip* Sirnamed the hardy, his son; the other (*Henry* the fifth) at *Azincourt* in a bloody battel took and slew four thousand Princes, Nobles, Knights and Esquires, even all the flower of *France*, as their own writers have declared. And at *Paris* the Crown of *France* was set upon *Henry* the 6th. his Head, homage done unto him by the *French*, that Kingdom made subject, and their *Flower deluces* quartered with our *Lions* of *England*.

An enterprize remaining fresh in Memory, of *Philip* late King of *Spain*, against our Dread Sovereign Queen *Elizabeth*,  
in



in the year 1588. attempting by his invincible Navy as he thought, and so termed, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Medina Celi*, which with great Pride and Cruelty was intended against us, arrived on our Coasts to *Englands* Invasion and Subversion, had yet nevertheless, here in the narrow Seas, the one part of his Fleet discomfited, taken, and drowned, and the other part forced to their great shame, in poor Estate, to make a fearful and miserable flight about the Coast of *Ireland* homeward, so that of 158 great ships furnished for War, came to their own Coast of *Spain* but few; and those so torn and beaten by the English Canons, that it was thought they were unserviceable for ever, and eleven of their Ensigns or Banners prepared for Triumph and Pride in Conquest, were contrariwise to their dishonour shewed at *Pauls Cross*, and in other places of this Realm.

*Out of the Description of the Turkish*  
*EMPIRE.*

**W**E will take notice of their Religion, how it is a meer Couzenage thrust upon the silly people by the impious subtilty of one *Mahomet*, whose story is well worth our knowledge, and may cause us to commiserate the desperate Estate of those ignorant, yet perverse and bloody Antichristians.

His place of Birth is questioned, whether he were a *Cirenick*, an *Arabian*, or *Persian*, it is not yet fully decided; certain enough it is he was of base Parents, his Father (some say) a Worshipper of Devils, and his Mother a faithless Jew, betwixt them they sent into the World a pernicious deceiver (which none but two such Religions could have made up.) In the year 597. when he had been for a while thus instructed by his di-

distracted Parents, poverty and hope to improve his Fortunes, perswaded him from his Native soil, to live for another while among true professed Christians, where he received so much knowledge of the Word, and light of the Gospel, as to pervert it to his destruction, and ruine of many Millions of souls.

In his first adventurous travels abroad, he fell into the hands of theevis *Saracens*, which sold him to a Jewish Merchant, and he imployed him to drive his Camels through *Egypt, Syria, Palestine*, and other forrain Countries, where he still gathered farther instructions of that truth which he intended to abuse. His wickedness first brake forth into fraud, open Theft and Rapine, and other sins of highest rank, in which he continued and seduced others, till the death of his Master, and after married his Aged, but rich Mistress.

He had means now to act his malicious purposes, and wealth to countenance his exceeding Pride, which would not be

satisfied with a lower Ambition, then to be called a Prophet of God. This he began to practice, by the Counsel of one *Sergius* a Monk, who being cast out for Heresie from *Constantinople*, betook himself into *Arabia*, and joyned in with *Mahomet* to make up this mischief perfect: see now their Juggling. There wanted no craft betwixt them, to make use of his worst actions to gull the simple. For when by his debaucht drinking and gluttony, he was fallen into an Epilepsie, and in his fits lay (Bear-like) grovelling and foaming upon the Earth, as one without sense; he pretended an Exta-like swoon, wherein his soul was wrapped from his body, in which he conversed with *Gabriel* an Angel from Heaven. To make this familiarity with God the more to be believed, he had bred up a Dove to take her meat from his ear, which he most blasphemously professed to be the Holy Ghost, who in such times and in that shape infused the prophecies which he was to preach. Lastly, what they



they in their wicked fanciēs had conceived, and meant to propagate, they digested into a Volume, and called it the *Alcoran*.

For this too they had a trick, that it might seem to have been sent from Heaven into the hands of *Mahomet*; and to this purpose he had himself fed up a tame Bull, which by custom became so familliar, that no sooner he heard the voice of his Master, but he would straight run, cast the head in his lap, and use his wanton dalliance as with a Fellow. Betwixt the horns of this Bull, had he fastned the *Alcoran*, and conveyed him into a by-place, near where he had assembled the Multitude at a set time, to expect a wonderful Miracle from Heaven that might confirm his Prophecy. The Scene thus ordered, on the sudden he lift up his voice, and made a loud cry, which no sooner the beast heard, but he brake his way through the Press, over-turned many of the Spectators, which now stood at a gaze, and gent-

gently laid his horns and book in the bosom of this false couzener, which he with much ceremony, and feigned Reverence received, and in their presence opening the Volume, began to interpret the chief of their Laws, which for hereafter they were to observe.

Circumcision he allowed, and with the old Law forbad Swines flesh, that he might with more ease lead on such as were Jewish; he suffered himself to be baptized by *Sergius*, that the Christian too might have in some measure his content: *Moses* and our Saviour he denyed not to be great Prophets, but that neither party might emulate the greater observance of other, and indeed especially that his own might seem new, and yet take place from both, he changed the circumcision of the Jews from the eighth day, and multiplies baptism, which can be conferred but once for all, upon the true believer. For the like reason of difference with other Nations and Sects, he left

left both the Jews Sabbath, and *diem Christianorum Dominicum*, and commands his holy ceremonies to be celebrated on the *Friday*; for so it was, when he Bull bestowed on him his *Alicoran*. Before they enter the Temple, they wash all the unclean parts of their bodies, and then to prayer, which must be performed five times in a day with their face toward the *South*. They have a Months fast too once every year, but it is observed only for the day, for they may, when the Sun is down, redeem it with what gluttony they please; Wine is forbidden, only for a shew that he might not seem to have loved that which (he was guilty to himself) had brought him into his Epileptical fits. Briefly, what he knew would best agree with the brutish desires of the people, that he took order should be confirmed by his Laws, four or five Wives to every Husband, and as many Concubines as they could maintain. For their bliss after life, he proposed no invisible delights

lights which over reacht their understanding, but proportioned to each of their sensual thoughts. And promised to those which would keep his Law a Paradise of all kinds of pleasure, which they themselves most affected, to the covetous wealth, to the ambitious Honours, to the gluttonous Meats, to the Virgins rich attire, and embraces of Angels, the poor souls were never so fitted; and when he had thus for a long time discoursed over his *Alcoran*, he took a yoke from *Sergius*, and put it upon the Bulls neck; for it was fore-told by an Inscription brought by his door, that whosoever could yoke the Bull, it should be a sign to declare the man, as one sent from God, to govern his people.

This huddle of Miracles put the Gazers beyond all pause, so that in an instant they cryed him up King, and held his companion in Reputation of a minor Prophet, called themselves *Musulmanni*, true believers, which the *Turk* still affects,



sects, rather than his right name of *Turk*, which imports banishment, and unprouds him the disgrace of his Original.

And now he hath past the difficulty of his attempt, an easie matter to draw on Millions of followers, such as would like that Religion best which baulkt not their pleasures; yet at last he met with an end answerable to his beginning, for he was poysoned by some of his own Family.

He had long before prophesied, that he should be wonderfully conveyed to Heaven, and to make good his Fraud, had framed an Iron Chest for his Sepulchre, which he purposed should have been held up by force of a Load-stone placed in the top of the Temple, and by this means have appeared to the beholder to hang in the Air without any support. But this trick (it seems) was prevented by death, yet they expected still his ascent to Heaven, till he stank upon Earth, so that at last they were forced to convey him into his Iron Coffin, which

which remains to this day in *Mecha* a City of *Persia*, and is visited by the *Turks*, as the Sepulcher of our Saviour at *Jerusalem* by Pilgrim-Christians.

### *China.*

**T**HIS Kingdom is in the utmost bounds *Eastward* of the *East India*, and therefore lyes farthest remote from Christendom; the *Chinoyse* do much exceed us for ample Cities, and multitude of Inhabitants: It is now a vast Empire, and without doubt, as they are infinitely populous, so they are proportionably Rich, beyond any other Nation of the World. Their principal Commodities are Silks and Sugars; yet besides these, they send forth Wool, Cotton, Olives, Metals, Rhu-barb, Honey, Purslain dishes, Camphire, Ginger, Pepper, &c. Musk, Salt great store.

The men are in their several employments infinitely laborious, and ingenious:

ous: it is very rare to see any of them in a strange Country, nor will they easily admit a stranger far into theirs; they are addicted much to Manual Arts, for they have excellent practick Wits, and indeed for that go beyond any other Nation: Much quarrel hath been about the invention of Guns and Printing, which several people have been ambitious to take to themselves, as the Master-piece of Mans wit; but without doubt they were both used here, long before any of Europe pretended to the knowledge of either. In their writings, they make not their Lines from the Right hand to the left, as the *Hebrews*, nor from the left to the right as we do, but from the top to the bottom of the page, and use all one Character through the whole Kingdom. Their special skill, which we much admire, but cannot imitate, is in making the Purflain dishes white as very Snow, and transparent as Glass, formed up only of Cockles found in the Sea-shore, mixt with

with Egg shells, but lye buried in the Earth many years before they come to perfection, and are seldom took up by the same Artificer, which kneads them, but are left as a portion to some of his Posterity.

When they travel over the Plains, they use a kind of Coach, yet not drawn with Horses or other Beast, but driven with the Wind under-sail as a Bark on the Sea, which the people are as perfect to guide which way they please, as the Mariner is to direct his course unto any Coast whither he is bound; as they sail upon Land, as if it were Sea; so they dwell as frequent upon the Sea, as if it were Land; for they have an incredible number of ships and Boats, which are in many places ranked like streets upon the Waters, and filled with Inhabitants, such as are here born, live, traffick, marry, and die. Mr. *Purchas* Reports that upon one River from *Nanquin* to *Paquin*, they are thus ordered for three hundred leagues. No marvel then, if  
their



their number exceed any part proportionable of the whole Earth, since their Land is not sufficient, but is forced to borrow room out of the Sea, for their habitation. Yet are they all governed by one Monarch, whom they call the Lord of the World, and Son to the Sun. In matters of State they are very Politick, in Peace wary, and in War Valiant, crafty and excellent Engineers.

Their Laws are for the most part just, and severely executed, especially against idle drones which set not a hand to advance their State, or maintain themselves; they will not cherish the very blind by Alms, since without eyes a man may be fit for some corporal employment; but to the maimed and lame, they deny not a charitable maintenance; the Son is bound to exercise his Parents occupation, so that no pretense almost is left for Wonderers: and briefly, as far as humane Laws can provide, all other vain occasions, for mis-  
 expence of time are taken off; for

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with-

within the Cities no stews are allow'd, or lewd persons to withdraw them, Adultery is punished with death, but yet they have liberty to take many Wives, one they keep at home, the rest are disposed of abroad, where they best please. Their Marriages they chiefly solemnize at the New Moon, and for the most part in *March*, which begins their year.

For their Religion, they are *Gentiles*, but have a confused knowledge of God, Heaven, and the Creation: When they would decipher their great God, they express him by the first Letter in their Alphabet, and in their Devotions; they worship him as their chief (but not only) preserver, for they have their prayers to the Sun, Moon, Stars, and to the Devil himself, that he would not hurt them. Their Priests are distinguished into the black and White Friars as we call them, for they much resemble Friars in their course of life, some are cloathed in White, their heads shorn, and their Victuals in common; others in black,

black, long hair, and live apart, neither are married, but both take their liberty to live obscurely, as the debauchest swaggerers.

The chief of the Cities is *Pagwin*, where the King hath his continual Residence, his Pallace here is compassed with a Triple wall, carries the bulk and face of a fair Town, for indeed his retinue are no fewer then might well people a large City, among the rest he hath 16000 Eunuchs daily attending, such as their own Parents have emascul'd in their Infancy, to make them capable of this Court preferment. The seat Imperial was heretofore at *Nanquin*, where still remains a Golden testimony of her past glory. It is a fair City thirty miles in compass, seated nine leagues from the Sea upon a fair Navigable River, where there Rides commonly at least 10000. of the Kings ships, besides Merchants; it hath three brick walls, the streets are six miles in length, of a proportionable breadth, and trimly paved.

The *Metropolis* is *Quinsay* or *Suntien*, the largest City in the world; for it contains 100 miles in compass, it is seated in a low and Fenny ground, is subject to floods, and hath been forced in very many places, to erect bridges for free passage from one street to another; there are in all 12000. built of stone, and most of them so high, that a good ship may strike under them with full sail, each of them hath its ten for a night guard. The Inhabitants of this City live luxuriously, especially their Women, who are much more comely then their men; yet all of them almost eat both Horse and Dogs flesh. Toward the South part of the City, there is a great lake about 24 miles in circuit, in the midst stand two Islands, whither the chief Nobility repair and invite their friends to Solemnize their Marriage, and have in each a stately Pallace erected, furnished sufficiently with all fitting Ornaments for a Wedding jollity. In many parts of the City there are publick places



places of Receipt; for such as sustain any misfortune by fire, there they may lodge their Goods safe upon a suddain casualty, till they can make better provision.

In each Province the Cities stand so thick, and are so populous, that they all seem to be as one, one as well for their continued building almost as their fashion of building; for they all observe the same form, and dispose their streets alike, two broad, crossing each other in the middle in so strait a line, that the eye may reach clean from one end to the other.

The Revenues of the whole Empire and number of Inhabitants, are not easily to be reckoned. Yet this in brief, he hath subject under him 70 Crowned Kings, gathers up yearly 120 Millions of Crowns, stirs not into the field without 300000 foot, and 200000 horse.

*Out of the Description of the Kingdom of*  
**TARTARY.**

**T**Hese *Tartaryans*, for brutish Customs, were grown odious to the more civil parts of the World, and as (*Herod* in his fourth Book of Histories delivers) were wont to sing their Parents to the Grave, invite their best Friends to Feast with their Fathers flesh, and use his Scull, as a cup to drink in at their lascivious banquets. Who more the *Axiaca*, who quenched their thirst with the blood of him, whom they first slew, as it gushed warm from his wounds; who more foolish proud than the *Agatbyrst*, who were used to mend their beauty by a deformed painting, and ugly staining of their bodies with motly colours.

You shall have here their Character, which is given by most that describe them, to have ill fashioned bodies, answer-

swerable to their rude minds, fit houses for so unclean guests.

Their Stature is different. The most part have large shoulders, a broad face, with a crooked nose, deformed countenance, swarthy colour, hollow eyes, hairy and untrimmed beard, and head close shaved. Their speech is boisterous, and clamorous, their noise in singing, like the yell of Wolves, and endurance of hunger, thirst, heat, cold and watching equals them (in strength of body) to the most able beast, for it exceeds the common power of a man. Their lust is without Law, for they except no kindred, but their own Mothers, Daughters, and Sisters. No species, for they mix with beasts; nor sex, for they are unsatiate *Sodomites*; and yet take liberty for as many Wives which they can maintain, which (contrary to our civil courses) they buy of their Parents, instead of receiving Dowries. Their meat is the raw flesh of horses, without regard how they were killed, or what diseases they dyed;

sometimes they suck bloud from the living, to appease their hunger and thirst, if (in a journey) they be distressed for want of food.

Cities they have but few, nor houses other then moveable Tents made of Beasts skins, which they pitch up by great multitudes in the form of a Town, and those are called hordes: when the Grass is once eaten bare, and the ground yields not meat for their Cattel, they trudge with bag and baggage to another quarter, and so in course they wander through the vast Desarts unsettled, and indeed impatient to be settled, or rather imprisoned (as they take it) within any bounded compass, having the wide world to roam in: Their chief Arms are Bow and Arrows, which they use most on Horse-back, for their most speedy flight, and have them commonly strongly poysoned, for the more sure mischief to the foe; their stratagems are downright fraud, and breach of truce, for they keep no faith with an Enemy, regard  
not



not any compact made upon terms of peace, but follow their own sense, and commit what out-rages they can with least danger to themselves.

Their Religion is answerable to their vile customs; Some are Pagans, others Mahometans, yet will not be called *Turks*, but *Berserny*, and their chief Priest *Seyd*, whom they reverence more then their Maker, and admit none shall touch his hand but their Kings; and these too with an humble gesture, their Dukes aspire not above his knee, nor the Nobles higher then his feet, the rest are happy if they can but reach at his garment, his Horse, his any thing; so simple are they in their superstition. And thus have they continued either Atheists or false Idolaters, ever since the first entrance upon this Kingdom in the year 1187. Before they were not esteemed a Nation at all, but wild people, without Law or reason almost, who lived in the open fields, and conversed with no other then their own herds of Cattel.

They

They cease not to commit continual Murthers and Rapines upon the Countries adjoyning, with an inveterate hate to such as profess the Name of Christ, insomuch, that they have engaged themselves to pay yearly three hundred Christians, as tribute to the great *Turk*, which number they draw out of *Polonia*, *Russia*, *Tituania*, *Walachia*, and part of *Muscovia*.

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A

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A  
GENTLEMAN  
In his Travels  
T O  
BOHEMIA,

*Hath these Rare Observations following.*

**A**FTER he had left *Hambrough*, he was carryed (as he saith) day and night in Waggon to an ancient Town called *Heldeſhim*, it ſtandeth in *Branswick-Land*, and yet it belongeth to the Biſhop of *Collin*, where he did obſerve in their Kirk or Cathedral Church, a  
Crown

Crown of Silver 80 foot in compass, hanged up in the body of the Church: In the circuit of which Crown were placed 163 Wax Candles, the which at Festival days, or at the Celebration of some high Ceremonies are lighted.

Moreover there he saw a Silver Bell in their steeple of thirty pound weight, and the Leads of their steeple shining and sparkling with the Sun-beams; they did affirm to him to be Gold, the truth of which he doubted.

From thence in his Travels, he came to a Town called *Halverstadt*, which belongs to a Bishop so styled, who is Duke *Christian* Brother to the now Duke of *Brunswick*, a long *Dutch* mile (or almost six English) is a small Town called *Groning* belonging to the Duke: In which place he observed,

First a most stately Pallace built with a beautiful Chappel, so adorned with the Images and Forms of Angels and Cherubims, with such exquisiteness of Arts best Industry of Carving, Graving, Guild-



Guilding, Painting, Glazing, and Paving, with such super-excellent Workman-ship of Organs, Pulpit, and Font, that for Curiosity and admirable Rareness, all the buildings (he saith) and Fa-bricks that ever he beheld, must give it preheminance; he confesseth that *Henry* the seventh's Chappell at *Westminster*, Kings Colledge Chappell in *Cambridge*, and *Christ-Church* in *Canterbury*, are beyond it in height and Workman-ship of Stone; for indeed this Chappell is most of Wood, Gippe, and Plaister of Paris, but it is so gilded, as if it had been made in the Golden age, when Gold was esteemed as Dross, so that a man had need to wear a vaile over his dazeling eyes, or else he can hardly look upon it.

In this Church there is no Service: If the painted Pulpit could preach, the Images might (perhaps) have a Sermon now and then, for scarce at any time there comes any body into the Chappell, but a fellow that shews the beauty of it for 2d. or 3d. a piece. In

In the same house, in a place or Celler built of purpose, is a great Tun, or Vessel of Wood, that was seven years in making, and was used to be filled with Rhenish-Wine, it is said to be twice as big as the Vessel at *Heidelberg*, and the hoops of it are twelve inches thick, the staves or boards of it being as much; they go up to the top of it with a Ladder of 18 steps, he that keeps it, saith it will hold 160 Tunnes.

*This is a Tub of Tubs, Tub of Tubs hall;  
Who ne're had fellow yet, nor ever shall.*

From hence passing through many Towns, and inaccessible mountains, he and his company came to a Wood, which parts *Bohemia* from *Saxony* on the *West*, which Wood is called by the people of those parts the *Beamer Wolts*, or *Wolt*, and is in breadth ten English miles, but in length farther than to be described by him truly: Thus much is affirmed, that it is a natural impregnable Wall

to the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, which Kingdom is all incompast round with Woods and mountains, so that there is no passage on that side of it for an Army to enter into it with Munition and Artillery, all the wayes being uneven, and the mountain tops all Bogs, Mosses, and Quagmires; besides, there are numbers past numbring of Firre-trees, many standing, and such store fallen of themselves, that any passage might easily be stopped by laying them cross the way; a most dismal Wood it is, the trees grow so thick, and so high, that the Sun is obscured, and the day seemeth night.

When they had past the Hills and Woods, and that they might look down the Mountains, into the fruitful Land of *Bohemia*, never did sight more rejoyce them, the lower hills being all full of Vineyards, and the Valleys, Corn and Pasture, not an English mile distance, but a Village every way, and twenty, thirty, or forty ricks or stacks of Corn (which  
their

their Barns cannot hold) in the space of every hours journey : In a word, every thing that belonged to the use and Commodity of man was and is there, and all the delightful objects to satisfy every sense is there abundantly, so that nature seemed to make that Country her Store-house or Granary, for there is nothing wanting, except mens gratitude to God for such blessings. Then they came to *Prague*, which long lookt for City, could not be seen until they came within an hours travel of it; within half a Dutch mile is a fearful place, being frequented with inhumane and barbarous murderers, that assault travellers, but if they chance at any time to be apprehended, they are racked and tortured to make them confess, and afterwards their Executions are very terrible: In their journey they saw above seven-score Gallowses and wheels, where thieves were hanged, some fresh, and some half rotten, and the carkasses of murderers broken Limb after Limb on the wheels.

When



When they were come to *Prague*, which was but two days after a most fearful execution of two notorious Offenders; the manner how, with their faults, as it was truly related to them by English Gentlemen that saw it, I shall relate it. The one of them being taken, apprehended and racked, for ripping up a live Woman with Child, and for taking the Infant out of her body, did sow a living puppy into her belly, all which he confessed he did to make properties for Witchcraft; and being further tortured, he confessed when & where he had committed 35 murthers more. The other in respect of him was but a petty offender, for he in all his life-time had murdered but 14. for the which execrable facts, their deserved executions were as followeth. First, they were brought out of the Goal naked from the girdle upward, and so being bound fast on high in a Cart, that the Spectators might see them, then the hangman having a pan of Coals near

L him;

him, with red hot pincers nip'd of the nipple of one breast, then he took a knife and gives him a slash or cut down the back on one side from the shoulder to the waste, and presently gave him such another slash, three inches from the first, then on the top he cut the slashes into one, and presently taking pincers, took hold of the cross cut, and tore him down like a Girse below the middle, letting it hang down behind him like a belt, after which he took his burning pincers, and pluck'd off the tops of his fingers of one hand; then passing to another place of the Town, his other nipple was plucked off, the other side of his back so cut and mangled, (which they call by the name of rimming) his other fingers nip'd off; then passing further, all his Toes were nip'd off with the burning pincers, after which he was inforced to come out of the Cart, and go on foot up a steep hill to the Gallows, where he was broken with a wheel alive, one bone after another, beginning at his leggs, and

and ending with his neck, and last of all quartered and laid on the Wheel, on a high post, till Crows, Ravens, or consuming time consume him.

This was the manner of both their executions, but I speak of the greatest murder particularly, because it is reported that all these torments never made him once to change countenance, or to make any sign or action of grief, to call to God for mercy, or to intreat the people to pray for him, but as if he had been a senseless stock or stone, he did most scornfully, and as it were in disdain abide it; whilst the other Villain did cry, rore, and make lamentation, calling upon God often. The difference was not much in their lives, and manner of their deaths, but the odds may be great in their dying.

In the City of *Prague* is said to be of Churches and Chappels 150. I was there at four several sorts of divine exercise, *viz.* at good Sermons with the Protestants, at Mass with the Papists,



at a Lutherans preaching, and at the Jews Synagogue, three of which I saw and heard for curiosity, and the other for Edification. The Jews in *Prague* are in such great numbers, that they are thought to be of Men, Women, and Children betwixt 50 or 60000. who do all live by Brokage and Usury upon the Christians, and are very rich in Money and Jewels, so that a man may see 10 or 12 together of them, that are accounted worth 20 30 or 40000 *l.* a piece, and yet the slaves go so miserably attired, that 15 of them are not worth the hanging for their whole ward-ropes.

*The City of Hamburgh.*

*The priviledges of their grand hang-man.*

**Y**OU must understand that this fellow is a Subsidy Hangman, to whom our Tyburn Tatterdemallion, or our *Wapping* winde-pipe stretcher, is but a Raggamuffin, not worth the hang-



hanging. The priviledges of this Grand haulter-master are many, as he hath the emptying of all the Vaults or draughts in the City, which no doubt he gains some favour by. Besides all Oxen, Kine, Horses, Dogs, or any such beasts, if they dye themselves, or if they be not like to live, the hang-man must knock them on the head, and have their skins; and whatsoever Inhabitant in his jurisdiction doth any of these things afore said himself, is abhorred and accounted as a Villain without Redemption: So that with hangings, headings, breakings, pardoning, and killing of Dogs, slaying of Beasts, emptying of Vaults, and such privy Commodities, his whole Revenue sometimes amounts to four or five hundred pounds a year. And he is held in that regard and estimation, that any man will converse and drink with; nay, sometimes the Lords of the Town will feast with him, and it is accounted no impeachment to their honours, for he is held in the rank of a

Gentleman, (or a rank Gentleman) and he scorns to be clad in the cast weeds of executed offenders; no, he goes to the Mercers, and hath his Sattin, his Velvet, or what stufte he pleases measured out by the Yard or the Ell, with his Gold and Silver Lace, his silk Stockings, laced spangled Garters and Roses, Hat and Feather, with four or five brave Villains attending him in Livery Cloaks, who have stipendary means from his ignominious bounty.

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*Their manner of executing Thieves and Murtherers upon the Wheel. I shall name one for a president.*

**A** Poor Carpenter dwelling in the Town, who having stoln a Goose, and plucking it within his doors, a little Girl (his Daughter-in-law) went out of his house, and left the door open, by which means, the owner of the Goose passing by, espyed the wretched thief  
very

very diligently picking what he before had been stealing, to whom the owner said, Neighbour, I now perceive which way my Geese use to go, but I will have you in Question for them, and so away he went; the Caitiff being thus reprov'd, grew desperate, and his Child coming into his house, ye young whore, quoth he, must ye leave my door open for folks to look in upon me, and with that word he took a hatchet, and with a cursed stroak, he clove the Childs head, for the which murther he was condemned and judg'd to be broken alive upon the wheel. Upon the day of Execution, about the hour of 12 at Noon, the people of the Town in great multitudes flocked to the place of Execution, which is half a mile English without the Gates, the Prisoner came on foot with a Divine with him, all the way exhorting him to repentance; and because death should not terrifie him, they had given him many Rowfes, and Carowfes of Wine and Beer; for it is a custom there to make  
such

such poor wretches drunk, whereby they be made senseless, either of Gods mercy, or their own misery, but being pray'd for by others, they themselves may die resolutely, or (to be feared) desperately.

But the Prisoner being come to the place of death, he was by the Officers delivered to the hang-man, who entering his strangling fortification with two grand hang-men more, and their men, to assist their *Hamburgian* brother in this great and weighty work; the Prisoner mounted on a mount of Earth, built high on purpose that the people about may see the execution a quarter of a mile round about, four of the hang-mens men takes each of them a small halter, and by the hands and the feet they hold the prisoner extended all abroad lying on his back, then the Arch-hang-man, or the great Master of this mighty business, took up a wheel much about the bigness of one of the fore, wheels of a Coach, and first having  
put



put off his Doublet, his Hat, and being in his shirt, as if he meant to play at Tennis, he took the wheel, and set it on the edge, and turn'd it with one hand like a Top or Whirly-gig; then he took it by the Spoaks, and lifting it up, with a mighty stroke, he beat one of the poor wretches legs in pieces (the bones I mean) at which he rored grievously, then after a little pause he breaks the other leg in the same manner, and consequently breaks his arms, and then he stroke four or five main blows on his breast, and burst all his bulk and chest in shivers; lastly, he smote his neck, and missing, burst his chin and Jaws to mammocks, then he took the broken mangled Corps, and spread it on the wheel, and then fixed the post into the Earth some six foot deep, being in height above the ground some ten or twelve foot, and there the carkass must lye till it be consumed by all consuming time, or ravening fowls.

This

This was the terrible manner of the horrid Execution, and at this place are twenty posts with those wheels or pieces of wheels, with heads of men nailed on the top of the posts, with a great spike driven through the skull. The several kinds of torments which they inflict upon offenders in those parts, puts me to imagine our English hanging to be but a flea-biting.

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*There manner of beheading.*

**M**oreover, if any men in those parts are to be beheaded, the fashion is, that the prisoner kneels down, and being blinded with a Napkin, one takes hold of the hair of the crown of the head, holding the party upright, whilst the hangman with a backward blow with a sword, will take the head from a mans shoulders so nimbly, and with such dexterity, that the owner of the head shall never want the  
miss

miss of it. And if it be any mans fortune to be hanged for never so small a crime, though he be mounted whole, yet he shall come down in pieces, for he shall hang till every joynt and limb drop one from another.

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*Strange Torments and varieties of deaths.*

**T**Hey have strange torments and varieties of deaths, according to the various nature of the offences that are committed; as for example, he that counterfeits any Princes Coin, and is proved a Coiner, his judgment is to be boiled to death in Oil; not thrown into the Vessel all at once, but with a pulley or a rope, to be hanged under the Arm-pits, and let down into the Oil by degrees; first the feet, and next the legs, and so to boil his flesh from the bones alive. For those that set houses on fire wilfully, they are smoaked to death; as first there is a pile or post fixed

ed in the ground, and within an English Ell of it is a piece of Wood nailed cross, wherenpon the offender is made fast sitting, then over the top of the post is whelmed a great tub or dry fat, which doth cover or over-whelm the prisoner as low as the middle. Then underneath the executioner hath wet straw, hay, stubble, or such kind of stuffe, which is fired, but by reason it is wet and dank, it doth not burn, but smother and smoak, which smoak ascends up into the Tub, where the prisoners head is, and not being able to speak, he will heave up and down with his belly, and people may perceive him in these torments to live three or four hours.

Adultery there if it be proved, is punished with death, as the loss of the parties heads, if they be both married, or if not both, yet the married party must die for it, and the other must endure some easier punishment, either by the purse or carkasse, which in the end proves little better then half a hanging.

One



One thing more : In *Hamburgh* those that are not hanged for theft, are chained two or three together, and they must in that sort six or seven years draw a dung-cart, & cleanse the streets of the Town, and every one of those thieves for as many years as he is condemned to that slavery, so many bells he hath hanged at an Iron above one of his shoulders, and every year a bell is taken off, till all are gone, and then he is a free-man again, some of the thieves had seven bells, some five, some six, some one, but such a noise they make, as if all the Devils in hell were dancing the Morrice.

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*A Pretty Story.*

**T**HE Hangmans place being void, there were two of the bloud (for it is to be noted that the succession of the office doth lineally descend from the Father to the Son, or to the next of

of the bloud) which were at strife for the possession of this high indignity. Now it happened that two men were to be beheaded at the same Town, and at the same time, and (to avoid suit in Law for this great Prerogative) it was concluded by the Arbitrators, that each of these new hangmen should execute one of the prisoners, and he that with greatest cunning and slight could take the head from the body, should have the place; to this they all agreed, and the prisoners were brought forth, where one of the executioners did bind a Red silk thred double about his prisoners neck, the threds being distant one from another but the breadth of one thred, and he promised to cut off the head with a backward blow with a sword, between the threds. The other called his prisoner aside, and told him that if he would be ruled by him, he should have his life saved, and besides (quoth he) I shall be sure to have the office. The prisoner was glad of the

mo-

motion, and said he would do any thing upon these conditions, then said the hang-man, when thou art on thy knees, and hast said thy prayers, and that I do lift up my Axe (for I will use an Axe) to strike thee, I will cry *Hem*, at which word do thou rise and run away (thou knowest none will stay thee if thou canst once escape after thou art delivered into my custody; it is the fashion of our Country) and let me alone to shift to answer the matter. This being said or whispered, the heads-man with the sword did cut off the prisoners head just between the threds as he had said, which made all the people wonder at the steddiness of his hand, and most of them judged that he was the man that was and would be fittest to make a mad hang-man of.

But as one tale is good till another be told, and as there be three degrees of good, better and best, so this last hang-man did much exceed and eclipse the others cunning; For his prisoner being

ing on his knees, and he lifting up his Axe to give the fatal blow, *Hem* (said he according to promise) whereupon the fellow arose and ran away, but when he had run some seven or eight paces, the hang-man threw the Axe after him, and struck his head smoothly from his shoulders: Now for all this, who shall have the place is unknown, for they are yet in Law for it, and I doubt not but before the matter is ended, that the Lawyers will make them exercise their own Trade upon themselves to end the controversie. This tale doth favour somewhat Hyperbolical, but I wish the Reader to believe no more of the matter than I saw, and there is an end.

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*Hamburgh a free City.*

**H** *Amburgh* is a free City, not being subject to the Emperour or any other Prince, but only governed by twenty four Burgo-masters, whereof  
two



two are the chief, who are called Lords, and do hold that dignity from their first Election during their lives. The buildings are all of one uniform fashion, very lofty and stately, it is wonderful populous, and the water with boats comes through most of the streets of the Town.

Their Churches are most gorgeously set forth, as the most of them covered with Copper, with very lofty spires, and within sides they are adorned with Crucifixes, Images and Pictures, which they do charily keep for Ornaments. In *St. Jacobs* and in *St. Katherines* Churches there is in one of them a Pulpit of Alabaster, and the other a pair of such Organs, which for worth and Workmanship are unparallel'd in Christendom, as most travellers do relate.

*The Womens Habit.*

**T**He Women there are no fashion-mongers, but they keep in their degrees one continual habit, as the richer sort do wear a Huick, which is a Robe of Cloth or Stuff plated, and the upper part of it is gathered and lowed together in the form of an English portlid, with a tassel on the top, and so put upon the head, and the garment goes over her tuffe and face if she please, and so down to the ground, so that a man may meet his own Wife, and perhaps not know her from another Woman.

*Men*

*Men and Women draw Carts, their Office.*

**T**hey have no Porters to bear burdens, but they have big bulky-bon'd Knaves with their Wives that do daily draw Carts any whither up and down the Town, with Merchants Goods, or any other employments.

And it is reported that these Cart-drawers are to see the Rich men of the Town provided of Milch Nurles for their Children, which Nurles they call by the Name of *Ams*; so that if they do want a Nurse at any time, these fellows are cursed, because they have not gotten Wenches enough with Child to supply their wants.

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*The Lawyer a bad Trade.*

**A** Lawyer hath but a bad Trade there, for any Cause or Controversie is tryed and determined in three days, Quirks, Quiddits, Demurs, *Habeas Corpus's*, *Cercioraries*, *Procedendoes*, or any such dilatory tricks are abolished, and not worth a button.

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THE





THE  
Lamentable Destruction,

OF THE

Ancient and Memorable City and Temple

OF

JERUSALEM;

Being destroyed by *Vespasian*, and his  
Son *Titus*.

**W**ars hath brought dreadful Jars  
and Confusions, both of hor-  
rour and terrour unto Domestick, For-  
reign, Inward and Outward Estates: In  
*Jehovahs* ire were shafts shot at *Juda*,

so that War, Fire, Sword, Famine, Infectious Plagues, Depopulations and Desolations, was the final Conquest of old *Jacobs* Land.

These are the Theames of my mournful Muse, these are the grounds of my Lamentation; *Josephus* wrote these things in ample manner, which I do here Epitomize. That worthy Author in a large scope relates, and the Books of his Antiquities do tell his Countries alterations, how oftentimes they rose how often they fell, how often God favoured them, and how often his frowns was upon them, and at last in his anger he cast them head-long down.

The seventh Book of *Josephus's* wars, declareth plainly how the *Romans* did by Conquest gain the Kingdom, how death did in sundry shapes tyrannize, both in Sword, in Fire, in Famine, and in Rapes.

Since *Hebers* Sons enjoyed the Country, it hath been six times wasted and destroyed; so that if you account all  
the

the Wars since the Creation that hath chanced, they are nothing to *Jerusalems* desolation: No story, no Memory describes the calamity of old *Israels* Tribes to be parallel'd: And indeed if each Land in the universal did recount the bloody broyls to them, it were but a Molehill to a Mountain; all which for sin, the Almighty in his anger heaped upon this sinful Land.

It is now about sixteen hundred years since great *Vespasian*, *Romes* Imperial Prince, with his stout Valiant Son, brave young *Titus*, did over-run *Judea's* Kingdom, and with a Royal Army renowned, did beleaguer *Jerusalem* with Forces and stratagenis, as with Rampiers, Engines, scaling Ladders and Towers, with all the Art that either might or sleight could do.

The besieged amongst themselves, in this interim, fell to Sedition, like Baynes that lyeth near one to another, if one burn, and burning, each one burneth another; so did the *Jews* each other

madly kill, inſomuch as their ſtreets were fill'd with their ſlain Corpses.

*Eleazer, Simon and John* diſagreeing, rent *Jeruſalem* in pieces, each contending who ſhould be the chief; *John* ſcorned *Eleazer*, as thinking himſelf moſt worthy to be Superiour, on the other ſide *Eleazer* thought *John* to be his Inferiour, and *Simon* ſcorned them both, and each ſcorned another, and would not by any be ruled or over-born.

The City being thus divided into three Factions, ſad it is to relate how horrid their bloody and inhumane actions were, there all impieties were committed in ſundry ſorts of varieties, all ſacrilegious acts were counted moſt noble and meritorious facts: In evil they ſtrived each other to ſurpaſs, and labour'd moſt how to ſerve the Devil. Theſe men had no thoughts of grace and goodneſs, but daily each againſt the other moſt madly fought, and over-turned all things by their hurly burly, ſo violent were they one againſt another, that



that they burned each others store-houses, with their Victuals: And with hearts more harder than the Adamantine Rocks, they drailed Virgins by the hair of their heads, as also the Aged they spared not to drag about the streets, some Infants their brains they dashed out, and some upon the points of Lances, they bore about the streets: It is not possible to write with Pen, the devillish out-rages, and barbarous acts that was committed by them.

The advantage upon this seditious and most inhumane disorder that the *Romans* took, is most incredible; yet credible it may be, because the *Jews* were altogether unmindful of their own safety, they wasted and spoiled one another without remorse, insomuch as their enemies, their cruel foes, relented and wept in pity of them, whilst they (relentness Villains) void of pity; did their Mother City consume and ruinate, the Channels flowed all with gore bloud, the streets were bestrowed with  
mur-

murdered carcasses, the Temple with unhallowed hands defiled; there was no respect to any, to Man, Woman, or Child.

Thus this three headed multitude, or hellish crew did waste themselves, till indeed they did at length subdue themselves: but you must note they were not altogether neglective, some vigilancy they had upon their enemy, and whilst they were making their strength more sure within, the *Romans* without with their dreadful Batteries, made not only the City to tremble, but the Walls to break, at which the factious wisely bethought themselves, and assembled themselves together with all their powers; and, as a wonderment it was united together like good friends: And then like swollen Rivers bounded in with Banks, they fall forth and fight their enemies, like as the ambitious torrent breaks his bounds, and over-runs whole Lordships; so did these *Jews* out-dare and challenge any  
that

that would withstand the fury of their insulting pride, whereupon they out of the City came, and entred the *Romans* Army like a flood, and in their desperate madness, all was overwhelmed that durst withstand them; the Walls then could not be assaulted, the enemies fearful Engines was then by them set on fire, and bravely fighting they bravely made their enemies to retire !

The Battel done, back go these hair-braind men, and divide again, and each becomes the others foe, and then pell mell they go to it, and begin to disorder, and bring all things to confusion; with fire their Corn and Victuals they consumed, all their provision in a moment spoiled and wasted, which if well kept, might have lasted them many years; upon which the Famine, like a Tyrant, roams and rages, and makes all, both Old and Young, Rich and Poor to starve and dye with fleshless Anatomies.

This



This was a Plague of Plagues, a Woe of Woes, death on every side did inclose them; this being their condition, they knew not what to do, to sally forth they durst not, for then their lives they were sure to lose, to stay within for want of food they starved, out they could not go, for the Gates were shut and strongly warded, their throats were cut if any staid within; so that if they stay or go, or go or stay, every way Destruction they are sure to meet with.

But of all torments, hunger is the worst, for that will burst through the stony Walls; therefore these people having been with War, Woe, and want on every side beset, do now begin to consult and strive how they might get to the *Romans*, for there was their hopes, that in their swords they should find more mercy, then their still dying famisht state afforded them: And indeed when man is oppress'd, then is wit most sharpest, and then wisdom amongst evils, chuseth the least.

Now



Now they knowing *Vespasian* for a noble Prince, and one that did not glory in their Woe, they thought it best to try his clemency, and not with hunger and famine to die, and therefore despairing of all hopes, resolved with Ropes to slide down the Walls, which a number of them did, and fled to *Titus*, who bemoaned the sadness of their condition, and relieved and took them to his grace and favour. Thus when all hopes failed, they were by their foes preserved, to the number of at least 40000.

The City Souldiers searched every house where they thought any Victuals were conveyed, and if they found any, the owners were most certainly beaten for concealing it; but if they saw a man look plump and fat, his throat they would surely cut, for they thought him too much pampered, and too full fed; they would therefore strike him dead to save meat and drink. The Richest and Noblest that was born both of

of Men and Women, gave all they had for one poor strike of Corn, and hid themselves and it under the ground in some close Vault, and there they would eat it under the ground unground; if any could get flesh, they would eat it raw: Thus the weaker were over-awed, and kept under by the stronger.

No respect of persons where hunger came, natural affection was then banished; then the Husband did his own Wife reject, the Wife she snatches the meat from her Husband, all pity from the Mother was exiled, she from the Child tears and takes the Victuals, the Child plays the thief with the Parents, and steals the food, though with grief the Parents pine away.

There was neither Free-man, nor Bond-man, Fathers nor Mothers, Wives, Husbands, Masters, Servants, Brothers, Sisters, be it propinquity or strong affinity, no Law, or reason, or rule could bear sway; and indeed obedience must be given where strength commands; the  
pi-

pinning Servant will not know his Master, the Son will not shew his duty to his Father, the Commons regardless to the Magistrate, each for one, and but for one he cared; disordered, like the cart before the horse, force caused all respect to yield.

These Miscreants with vigilancy did watch where a door was locked or latched that they could spy, for there they supposed the people were at meat, and in their out-rage the doors they would beat open, where entring if they found them feeding, they would tear it in haste out of their throats, half eaten and half uneaten; these wretches would constrain the people to cast it up again, they hauld them about the house by the ears, to force them to bring out their Victuals, which they supposed they had, some by the Thumbs they hanged up, and some by the Toes, some had many blows, others were pricked with Bodkins, sadly were they tormented to reveal their meat when they had none to  
con-



conceal ; and in truth all was fish that came into their net, and all was food that could be got by fraud or force.

Grass, Hay, Barks, Leaves of trees, Cats and Dogs, Frogs, Worms, Rats, Mice, Snails, Flies and Maggots, all stinking and contagious roots, the covering of their Coaches, Boots and Shoes, and the dung of Fowls and Beasts, were Feasts for these poor miserable starved wretches ; things loathsome to be named in time of plenty, is now dainties among these starved distressed *Jews*.

This Famine run beyond all natures bounds, (as before I have hinted) and confounded all Motherly-affection, no compassion was there had to bloud or birth : It forced a woman to kill her only Son, she ript and dis-joynted him, and dis-joynted him limb from limb, she drest, she roasted, she broiled and boiled him, she eat him, she interr'd him in her womb ; his life by nature proceeded from her, and she her self most unnaturally did feed upon him, he was her flesh,



flesh, her bloud, her bones, and therefore she eating him her self, her self made food: No woe can equal her misery, no grief can match her sad calamities, the Souldiers they smelt the meat, upon which they straitly assembled, which when they saw, they trembled, and with staring hairs, and ghastly looks were thereat so affrighted and amazed, that thereupon they presently left the house: This horrid action did more with them, then any force of man could ever do, for this sad sight overcame them.

Oh then thou that dost live like a fatted Brawn, and cramst thy guts as long as thou canst; thou that dost eat and drink away thy time, accounting it no crime for gluttony to be thy God, thou that must have fowl of all sorts, and hast the bowels of the Ocean searched to satisfy thy appetite, and hast thy dainties from all parts and places, near and remote, and all to satisfy thy devouring throat, whose pamper'd paunch

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never

never leaves to feed and quaff. Think on *Jerusalem*, perhaps it will move thee in the midst of thy Diet and riotous courses, to a more temperate and sober demeanor.

And you brave Dames, adorned with Gems and Jewels, that must have Grewels and Candles, Conserves and Marchpanes, & that too in sundry shapes made, as Castles, Towers, Horses, Apes, and Bears, think on *Jerusalem* in the midst of all your glory, and then you will be more sorrowful and less dainty; poor *Jerusalem* had once Beauty, Strength, Riches, spacious Buildings, Authority and honour, yet these availed them nothing; wrong trode down right, and Justice was quite forgotten, which was their chiefest, their greatest, their only earthly good.

But now one little piece of bread they reckoned more upon, then ever before they did of bags of Gold. Scraps, parings, and fragments, &c. which your full fed Corps did usually fling away,  
with

with them had been a ransom for a King, the loathsome garbage which our dogs refuse, had been amongst the *Jews* a dish of state.

Whilst within Famine plaid the Tyrant, the *Romans* Army strived to win the Walls, their Pioners, and all their Engines were at work to batter and assault the Wall: Now note, *Jerusalem* had three strong stone Walls, and long it was ere the *Romans* could get one, but the dearth so spread, and death of the sword, as that in the streets the living trod upon the dead, the Carcasses which the Seditious kill'd, fill'd many great houses, so that with the stinck of bodies putrefied there dyed a number numberless of people, for burial they afforded none, but where they fell they let them lye stink and rot, yet very unsensible were they of the sad condition of each other, by hundreds and thousands: then did the souldiers throw their liveless CorpSES over the Walls, upon this and their dis-uniting, the *Romans* had high  
advan-



advantages, and could with more security batter and scale the Walls.

When the *Romans* saw their dismal fall from the Walls, they told it to *Titus*, which when he perceived he wept, and lifted up his hands to Heaven and called on God to witness with him this.

These slaughters saith he, were no thoughts of mine, neither was it my fault. Indeed those wretches that escaped from out of the City, and came amongst their foes in my Army, found both relief and pity, if any of those that fled to my Army had by the Seditious been caught, they had without remorse strook them dead.

But another misery I must unfold unto you, many *Jews* had swallowed store of Gold, which they supposed in their need should help them, but from this treasure did their bane proceed, the Gold was the cause that many of them perisht, amongst them all, one unhappy poor creature went privately to do the needs of Nature, and in his dung he  
look-



looked for his Gold, where being by the straggling souldiers took, they ript him up and searched his Maw, to find what Gold or treasure there remained : In this sort was many a Man and Woman ript and slain for the gain of Gold that the souldiers gaped for. In some they found Gold, in many none, but had they Gold or not, it was all one with them, they were unbowelled and searched most barbarously whither they had any or no.

But my story briefly to conclude, *Vespasians* Souldiers had subdued the walls, & his triumphant banner was displayed, and that in the midst of the streets, at which the *Jews* were all dismayed, and upon which they desperately did retire to the Temple, which with ungodly hands they set on fire ; which noble *Titus* with great care intreated them they would spare : Oh save the house (quoth he) and I will spare you for the Temple sake, quench the fire,

put out the flame ! Oh let not after-times report that you have burnt the worlds unmatched glory ! For your own sakes, your wives, and your childrens, if from *Vespasians* hands you expect grace, if from *Vespasians* hands you expect your lives, oh save your Temple, *Titus* doth command you to save the Temple.

The *Jews* heard of the mercy they might have had, but with hearts hard they refused the offer, they refused mercy, and themselves regarded not, but in their madness they burned, consumed and confounded to the ground King *Solomons* great Temple, that Temple which did cost thirty Millions, was in a moment lost and consumed. The blest *Sanctum Sanctorum*, the holiest place often blessed with *Jehovahs* sacred grace, where as the Text saith, were 22000 Oxen slain, and 12000 sheep besides, dyed at the same time for an oblation. That house of God whose glorious fame  
made

made all the World to wonder, was burnt, and ransackt, and laid level to the ground, which when it was seen by *Vespasian* and young *Titus*, they cry'd kill, kill those wretched *Jews*, spare not, to kill, use speedy and Marshal Law; the *Roman* souldiers then fell on and spared none, they slew while they were weary of slaying, and had no respect to Age or Sex, the streets were drowned in bloud, and slaughtered-Carkases did swim in in bloud, the ablest men that were saved they carryed away for slaves, *John*, *Simon*, and *Eleazer*, as they deserved were brought to violent ends.

Now from that time that the *Romans* began their siege, until the City was won by Sedition, by the Sword, Fire, and Famine, were deprived of their lives eleven hundred thousand, besides one hundred thousand were taken as beasts and sold for slaves, and from the time it was first erected, till the *Romans* had taken it, it stood as appears in Histories twenty one hundred seventy and nine years.

But



But before Gods vengeance was showed down upon them, what strange prodigious Wonders did he shew, as warnings how they should avoid their destruction, and cause them to repent the wicked evils they had done.

1. The Firmament shewed them a Comet like a fiery Sword.

2. Divers nights the Temple and the Altar were environed with bright burning lights.

3. In the midst of the Temple though un-a Cow did bear a Lamb.

4. No Bolts or Bars could restrain the Temple-gates, but they would fly open of themselves.

5. In the Air assembled Armed men and Chariots, the pondrous Earth quaked, affrighted and trembled.

6. To this sense a voice cryed in the Temple, & the people cry'd oh let us from hence depart!

These supernatural accidents, foretold some fearful Judgment was to come, but toyes they were accounted to the *Jews*, or scar-crow-bug-bears to fright children with, and not minding them, nor no way by them being affrighted, they did in *Jerusalem* securely revell, they thought these signs were against their foes, and not them.

But



But when war, when death, when spoil, when  
ruine had storm'd them, appear'd the place so  
desolate as none could have known there had  
been a City.

Thus *Jnda*, and thus *Jerusalem* fell, which  
Christ did foretell, and was now fulfill'd, that all  
their joys they should be bereft off, and that  
one stone should not be left to stand upon ano-  
ther.

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FINIS.

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*To the end.*

FINIS.

